THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PUTS HIS NAME TO IT

Mr. Cleveland Signs the Bill with a Goose Feather Pen.

SILVER PURCHASES STOP SHORT

Filibustering in the House Was Cut Short by the Speaker.

TRACY SAYS HE KILLED COCK ROBIN

The President Had a Copy of the Vote on the Repeal Measure When It Was Presented for His Signature.

Washington, November 1.—(Special.)—The house made quick work of the repeal bill today. By 3 o'clock it had been passed and by 4 o'clock it was in the hands of the president, who immediately attached his signature.

There was but little debate, though that was of a decidely spectacular nature. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Wilson moved that the house concur in the senate amendment. He then asked Mr. Bland to agree upon a time for debate, which Mr. Bland declined to do.

After a brief attempt to reach an agreement, which failed, Mr. Wilson moved the previous question. Then Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, attempted to filibuster. They had but about twenty-five men with them. Even with these, however, they could have continued it all day had they known anything about the rules. Mr. Snodgrass attempted to assume the leadership, and if there is anygody in the house who knows less about the rules than Mr. Snodgrass he is not known. He did not know how to put motions, though he attempted them. Being dictated to by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who sat at his side, he succeeded for a while, but when Mr. Bailey moved off for a moment Mr. Snodgrass was helpless, and after the filibustering had been going on for half an hour and Mr. Snodgrass was appealing to some of his colleagues to show him how to continue this business the speaker put the motion on the previous question without waiting on Mr. Snodgrass.

Before the Tennesseean could jump to his feet the motion had been put. Though he yelled, "Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker!" it was too late. The vote was taken and the previous question ordered. Then, under the rules, thirty minutes was allowed for debate.

Mr. Bland consumed ten of the fifteen minutes allowed to his side. Then he yielded three minutes to Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, who made a strong and eloquent speech. General Wheeler, of Alabama, consumed the remaining two minutes, which expired before he was well under way.

General Tracy Lauds Himself.

On the other side the majority of the time was consumed by Mr. Springer. Mr. Wilson, however, made a brief statement and then yielded two minutes to General Tracy, of New York. General Tracy is one of the very small members of the house who considers himself the Napoleon of the silver fight. He consumed his two minutes in thanking the house for the gallant support it had given him in his fight for the passage of this bill. As Mr. Tracy's principal talk heretofore has been to "read a piece" at a night session and in newspaper interviews, this was the first notice the house had had that he had been a leader in the great fight. His seriousness and manner brought forth much laughter from his colleagues, and as he resumed his seat after a ten seconds tribute to Mr. Cleveland's victory an irreverent republican who evidently could not appreciate greatness when it stood out in bold relief before him, cuckooed loudly and the house roared.

The first vote taken was on Mr. Bland's motion to recommit, which was lost by 109 yeas to 175 nays.

The Georgians voting to recommit were Messrs. Black, Livingston, Maddox, Moses and Tate. Those voting against recommittal were Messrs. Cabaniss and Turner. Messrs. Lawson, Lester and Russell were absent. On the final passage of the bill the vote stood 192 yeas to 93 nays. Messrs. Black, Cabaniss and Turner voted for the bill. Messrs. Livingston, Mattox, Moses and Tate voted against it.

Allen Pokes Fun at Tracy.

When the vote was announced "Private" John Allen, of Mississippi, got the floor for a moment and afforded great amusement to the house by the delivery of a parody upon Tracy's speech, in which he said he wanted to thank the members of the house and the other house for the gallant support they had given him in his opposition to this bill; that he had made a great fight. He knew he had made a great fight, everybody knew he had made a great fight, and though he had gone down, he would make the best of it, because the country knew he had made a great fight and he was a great leader.

Congress will probably adjourn Friday. All the Georgia congressmen, except Mr. Turner, will go home. Speaker Crisp will go to New York and Chicago before returning to Georgia.

Congressmen Coming Home.

All the Georgia congressmen with the possible exception of Judge Turner will go home when congress adjourns. Of course, each and every one of them will go by Atlanta for a day or two and be about the legislature. They want a few pointers, so to speak. Then they will go to their respective districts to begin repairing their fences. In one or two cases more than the top rail has been knocked off and much repairing is needed.

All May Come South.

It may be that President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, Speaker Crisp and several members of the cabinet will visit the Augusta exposition some time during the latter part of November. Colonel Patrick Walsh, of Augusta, arrived today at the head of a delegation, consisting of Messrs. T. P. Branch, George J. Howard, E. J. O'Connor, I. C. Levy, A. F. Parks, P. M. Mulherin and J. O. Wardell, to extend an invitation to the president, vice president, speaker, cabinet officers and all the members of congress. General Clement A. Evans is expected to arrive tomorrow morning to join this party in extending the invitation to the president. The committee will be escorted to the white house tomrrow or Friday by Major Black and the entire Georgia delegation.

Springer's Resolution Buried.

The banking and currency committee this morning buried the Springer resolution, which has been looked upon as antagonistic to the repeal of the state bank tax.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, who has led the fight against the resolution, says he opposed it because it is exactly similar in terms and words to a resolution introduced by John Sherman last year, intended as an assault upon the state bank plank of the democratic platform. Harry Smith, a republican employe of the treasury department had collected data under the Harrison administration for the treasury department, and that data, partisan in its nature, would probably be furnished under the terms of the resolution.

About Georgians.

The Georgia delegation met this morning and elected Judge Maddox as the Georgia member of the congressional campaign committee. He received the unanimous vote of the delegation.

George Harper, of Georgia, was today appointed Indian agent at the Umatilla agency, in Oregon.

A. G. Ryals, of The McRae Enterprise, has been appointed immigration agent at Vancouver, B. C.

E. W. B.

THE STORY OF THE BILL.

Mr. Cleveland Waited Many Days, but Is Happy at Last.

Washington, November 1.—Silver purchases by the government ceased today. The purpose for which Mr. Cleveland called congress in extraordinary session was accomplished at 4:25 o'clock this afternoon, when he affixed his signature to the bill to repeal unconditionally the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The struggle in the house was short. Only twenty-seven men could be rallied for the last stand by the silver leaders. Messrs. Bland and his colleagues, knowing that further opposition was futile, preferred to sacrifice the opportunity for a few hours' debate offered by Mr. Wilson, in order to force the majority to bring in the cloture and concur in the senate amendment by duress. But even in this they failed. Their small following might have succeeded, had they been led by experienced and skillful parliamentary tacticians. Neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Snodgrass, his lieutenant, is well versed in parliamentary procedure, and, when thrown off their guard by a momentary distraction, they exposed their flank by failing to follow one filibustering motion with another. Speaker Crisp overwhelmed them by putting the pending motion to order the previous question.

It was carried with a roar. The filibusterers had been caught napping, and nothing remained for them to do except submit. For thirty minutes, under the rule, followed the rattle of oratory amid the greatest confusion and excitement. At its conclusion the vote was taken on Mr. Bland's free-coinage substitute. The majority against it was 73. Then came the final vote on concurring in the senate amendments. The vote stood 193 for concurrence and 94 against. When the original bill passed the house, August 28th, the vote stood 201 to 100, so that, although the total vote today was smaller, the proportion was practically the same. The final vote was taken at 2:50 o'clock p. m. The bill was engrossed immediately, and twenty minutes later, at 3:10 o'clock, the formal announcement was made to the senate that its amendment had been agreed to by the house. The bill was hurriedly enrolled by Chairman Pearson, from the committee on enrolled bills, and, at 3:30 o'clock, was presented to Speaker Crisp for his signature.

Hurried to the White House.

A fleet-footed messenger carried it to the senate, where it was signed two minutes later by Vice President Stevenson.

Chairman Pearson, with the bill under his arm, entered a carriage waiting for him on the plaza in front of the capitol and drove rapidly to the white house. The president had been kept duly advised of the progress of events. Indeed, he manifested so much interest in the vote in the house that, at his request, a duplicate of the names of those who had voted for and against the concurrence was made soon after the roll call was completed, and this list was lying on his desk when Mr. Pearson arrived with the bill.

The Last Act.

Secretary Carlisle, Attorney General Olney and Private Secretary Thurber were present. After felicitating with each other for a few moments over the victory that had been achieved, the president took up the engrossed copy of the bill and read it aloud. Then, picking up a quill pen, he affixed his autograph at 4:25 o'clock.

And thus, sixty-five days, four hours and twenty-five minutes after the extraordinary session convened, the remedy of the financial distress which Mr. Cleveland demanded in his message was applied.

The analysis of the vote shows that 124 democrats, 68 republicans and one populist (Mr. Cannon of California) voted for concurrence, and 70 democrats, 15 republicans and 9 populists against the motion.

The following members voted for the Bland free-coinage substitute, and also for concurrence: Messrs. Alderson, Black of Georgia, Brookshire, Donovan, Edwards of Virginia, Geary, Holman, Richardson of Michigan, Swanson, Marshall, Turpin, Post and Tyler, while Neill, Weaver and Kyle, who voted for free coinage substitute, did not vote on the final vote.

Endorsed for the Bench.

Charleston, S. C., November 1.—At a meeting of the Charleston bar today resolutions were adopted, earnestly recommending to President Cleveland Charles H. Simonton, United States district judge for South Carolina, for appointment for the United States circuit bench of the fourth circuit. The resolutions say that "his long training and lifework as a lawyer and legislator, his large public experience and ripe judicial learning, the universal professional confidence in his exact legal knowledge, his wisdom and his uprightness, make it eminently proper for the public service at this time that he be promoted to the circuit judgeship."

The resolutions were supported by brief but eloquent speeches, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of the bar of Charleston to present the resolutions to President Cleveland.

Appointments by the President.

Washington, November 1.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate: Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Meredith H. Kidd, of Indiana, and Archibald S. McKennon, of Arkansas, to be commissioners to negotiate with the five civilized tribes under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1893. W. B. Anderson, of Illinois, to be pension agent at Chicago; George Harper, of Georgia, to be agent for Indians of the Umatilla agency in Ogden. David F. Day, of Colorado, to be agent for the Indians of the South Utah agency in Colorado.

William B. Anderson, today nominated as United States pension agent at Chicago, was colonel of an Illinois regiment during the war. He was elected to the forty-fourth congress as a greenbacker and was collector of internal revenue for Cairo, Ill., during the Cleveland administration. He was endorsed by Senator Palmer, Congressman Springer and most of the Illinois delegation.

IN THE NARROW CELL

Thousands Follow Carter Harrison to the Tomb.

MISS ANNIE HOWARD BREAKS DOWN

Had He Lived She Would Be His Bride in a Few Days.

PRENDERGAST HEARS THE MUSIC

He Paused to Listen to the Funeral Notes, but Had Not a Word to Say. Chicago Mourns Her Dead.

Chicago, November 1.—With the solemn pomp and imposing ceremonies befitting the interment of the former chief magistrate of the world's fair city and his pitifully dramatic fate, Carter H. Harrison's body was escorted to Graceland cemetery today by an immense throng of sorrowing citizens. Tenderly the remains were borne from the black-draped and flower-scented corridor of the city hall, where they had rested in state, and placed in the funeral car.

Thousands, who had gathered to do honor to the dead, moved slowly through the crowded streets with banners draped and to the sad music of the funeral march. All along the line of march, the people, with sad faces and bared heads, watched the somber columns, and about Epiphany church a throng as great as that which surrounded the city hall was assembled.

From the time the mayor's body was placed in the city hall yesterday a continuous procession has moved through the corridors and passed the bier. For twenty-four hours the line remained unbroken, and when today the corridor was, of necessity, abruptly closed to the public, a great crowd still remained in line awaiting a last look at the features of the dead executive. All night long, men and women stood in double file awaiting an entrance to the building. Late last night the line extended a block from the entrance, and people stood in line for hours, unwilling to lose their last opportunity to see the face of Carter Harrison. It was estimated that fully 100,000 people filed past the body while it was lying in state.

The Assassin Hears the Music.

While the thousands upon the streets were viewing the funeral procession, Prendergast, the assassin, whose bullet caused the city's sorrow, strolled about the cage in the county jail, apparently unconcerned. He asked for the morning papers, and read with apparent interest the published accounts of the funeral arrangements, but made no remark concerning the sad occasion. As he paced up and down the dimly-lighted corridor, the strains of a passing band, playing the "Dead March," floated in through the grated windows. The murderer stopped his walk for a moment, listened to the solemn music, and paced on again, seemingly unconscious of what was taking place without the prison walls.

A peculiarly pathetic reminder of the dead mayor came into view immediately following the great black and golden hearse—a thoroughbred mare, saddled and bridled, but riderless.

In many a labor riot, or fierce election contest, thousands of people had seen the dashing mayor press forward on that same thoroughbred into positions of danger few public men would dare. To see the noble-looking animal today led lonesomely behind the hearse of her master was a sight that not many witnessed unmoved. The services at the church were not of great duration, consisting only of an address by Rev. T. N. Morrison, the rector, and the singing of several hymns. The last hymn rendered was "Blessed Are the Dead," and while it was being given the casket was borne from the church to the hearse.

Miss Howard Breaks Down.

A sorrowful scene occurred when the chief mourners moved out to the carriage. Miss Annie Howard, who had endured the strain of the services with remarkable fortitude, gave way completely and burst into violent weeping, when the portals of the church had been passed. Her whole frame trembled with the force of her emotion, while her passionate sobs moved the hearts of all who stood near. Sympathetic friends assisted her to a carriage and she was driven to the Harrison residence. Her strength seemed to fail her completely, and she would have sunk to the pavement, as she attempted to walk to the house, had not her friends supported her.

When within the house her tears burst out anew and the soothing of anxious friends was unavailing. Throwing herself into a chair, the desolate woman gave complete sway to an agony of grief. The bitterness of her sorrow at last spent its power and loving hands carried her to her room for a much needed rest. Later her condition improved and she is thought to be in no danger.

Preston Harrison, the mayor's son, was overcome during the services and fainted, but was soon revived with stimulants.

Darkness was fast gathering when the head of the funeral cortege reached Graceland cemetery. In front of the entrance Captain Brand halted his Chicago Hussars. He quickly wheeled the body of horse guards, forming two lines on either side of the road. There they stood at "present arms" until the procession passed into the grounds, the cortege moving directly to the Graceland chapel, where the casket will remain until it is finally interred.

In the chapel fifty members of the united German singing societies sang "Under the Willows He Rests," and Mr. Morrison made a short prayer and gave the benediction. Then the singers softly sang "Sweet Heart Is Slumbering" and the services were over.

TO GO TO CALIFORNIA.

Most of the Attractions of Midway Plaisance Will Be at the Midwinter Exposition.

Chicago, November 1.—California has captured all of the Midway plaisance attractions worth having. They will be changed in form when set up on the west coast, so that visitors who have seen them here can look at them there again and learn something. Old Vienna, for instance, is to be a card at the midwinter exposition, but it will not be old Vienna there in name or appearance. It will be a reproduction of a pleasure garden of Vienna. The German village that has furnished good dinners, good beer and luncheon, with the best music thrown in, will change its appointments in San Francisco, Heidelberg castle taking the place of the village. But the best effect of the midwinter streets of all nations will be streets of all the eastern countries, intersecting one another. One admission will allow a person to see Cairo street as it was seen here and Turkish, Algerian, Moorish, Persian and other streets of different countries of that section of the earth. The most popular of the naughty dancing girls of Midway plaisance are going to San Francisco. They will dance at some of the foreign theaters there at the fair grounds. Negotiations are now pending between the managers of the California show and the Libby glassworks, and if that exhibit gets a concession, California will have all of the best attractions of Midway, save Hagenbeck's animal show and the Ferris wheel. As a substitute for the latter, it is announced that the midwinter fair is to have a tower 266 feet high, which will be illuminated by 8,000 incandescent lights and thirty arc lights.

The Augusta Exposition.

Colonel John William Clark, manager of the Augusta exposition, and Hugh N. Middleton, of The Augusta Chronicle, and also a representative of the Augusta exposition, are laboring successfully with exhibitors here to bring them to their enterprise, which opens November 14th and closes December 14th. They have secured a number of exhibits, which are going to California when Georgia is done with them. Albert Shepperson's cotton exhibit that was in the government building, which is deemed remarkably fine by experts, has been secured by these gentlemen and it is thought that it alone will draw people from all sections of the south to the Augusta exposition, which is the only one to be held in the south this year.

Patrick Walsh, the president of the Augusta exposition, has been able to draw a lot of prominent men there by virtue of his position as commissioner at large from Georgia to the world's Columbian exposition. The national commissioners are all going there. Secretary of Agriculture Morton accepted Mr. Walsh's invitation when here and when Mr. Walsh relinquished his duties in the commission to go home, he stopped in Washington to invite President Cleveland and his cabinet to Augusta.

The Ferris wheel continued to revolve today, despite the order closing all Midway attractions. A company of Columbian guards was sent to the wheel to enforce the orders. The manager of the big wheel refused to obey and one guard who attempted to take possession of one of the cars was ejected.

MAJOR FINK'S FIGURES.

The Receiver Gives Some Facts About the East Tennessee's Losses.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 1.—(Special.)—Every employe of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, who formerly received $1.25 per day for his services, is now working under the reduction as rated in the two circulars issued by the receivers of that road on August 25th and on September 25th. All employes except trainmen have been under the reduction since September 1st. The circular announcing the reduction was issued to each department, trainmen included, but on account of a contract between the trainmen and General Manager Hudson, the trainmen were to have a notice of thirty days before their wages could be lowered.

Major Fink asked the trainmen to waive this notice and come in with the other employes but they refused. Accordingly Septemebr 27th the receivers issued another circular giving the trainmen their thirty days' notice, making the time of their reduction commence yesterday. There was no change with any of the workmen yesterday. Every one worked on not seeming to notice that any reduction had taken place. In fact, they had no right to, as the matter is in the hands of a committee of twenty-three trainmen who have been here since a conference with Major Fink held a week ago. They are awaiting the arrival of their respective chiefs who were in Augusta today, and are expected here today or tomorrow. When the chiefs arrive they are expected to hold a conference with Major Fink, the outcome of which cannot be foretold now.

Fink's Reasons.

It is known that the men's wages will not be restored. Major Fink told a reporter this, giving the following reasons and figures:

"In the first place," said Mr. Fink, "I dislike very much to reduce the salaries of my employes, but an absolute necessity forced me to do it. Now, when I issued the order the shopmen and clerks took it sensibly. I could not have looked one of them in the face had I not reduced the trainmen, who are the best paid men on the road. This cut is a necessity and no inducement can make me change it. From July, 1891, to July, 1893," continued Major Fink, "the road lost $1,239,000. During the month of July following, it lost $71,000, and in August $121,000, which was 20 per cent more than in the same month of 1892. In September the road lost $128,000. The interest on our mortgaged debt is due today, November 1st, and amounts to $317,000. If the road pays this it cannot meet its payroll on November 10th. But I will not do this. I will pay off the men. Between December and February the taxes of the road are due and must be paid, amounting to $215,000.

"Now by making these statements and figures," said Mr. Fink, "I don't want these committees with their chiefs to think I do not want to see them, for I do. I am always glad to see them and talk with them. I can show facts better than I can tell them."

Sale of a Railroad.

Savannah, Ga., November 1.—The Dover and Statesboro railroad was sold at public outcry before the courthouse in Statesboro today for $35,000. T. F. Lockhart, representing Augusta capitalists, was the purchaser. It is stated that the road will be reorganized.

FIVE HUNDRED TROOPS DROWNED.

A Brazilian Transport Under Fire from Mello's Guns.

New York, November 1.—The World prints the following: The London Times has the following advices from Rio de Janeiro, under date of October 27th: The armed steamer Urano, while leaving Rio, October 15th, was hit by a shell and badly damaged. She has arrived at Desterro and reports that forty of her crew were killed. The insurgents have plenty of munitions of war. Decisive action by Admiral Mello is expected shortly. The government is mounting guns on city batteries. The republic's rammed transport Rio de Janerio, was conveying 1,100 troops to Santos, and 500 of the troops were drowned. Admiral Mello confirms the truth of this report. He denies that he has any direct intention of restoring the empire. He wishes to be recognized as a belligerent by foreign powers. He expects that the warships Riachuelo and Bejamin Constant will join the insurgents. The rebel flagship Aquidaban was slightly damaged by fire from the forts.

THROUGH A DRAWBRIDGE

An Electric Car Plunges—The Passengers Drowned.

Portland, Ore., November 1.—A frightful accident occurred this morning at 3 o'clock, when an electric car plunged through the Madison street drawbridge into the river twenty-five feet below. Five bodies have been recovered and the rest remain at the bottom of the river. The draw of the bridge had been opened to allow the steamer Elwood to pass through and the gates on both ends of the draw closed, but the car crashed through the rail gate and plunged off the end of the bridge. The morning was extremely foggy and it was impossible for the motorman to see the danger lights on the bridge until a short distance from the draw. The track was very slippery, owing to frost, and the brakes would not work effectively.

Died of Her Injuries.

Battle Creek, Mich., November 1.—Mrs. Robert Vehee, of Simcoe, Ont., who was injured in the wreck here, died at the Nicho[illegible] house this morning. This makes twenty-eig[illegible] victims from the collision.

IN JAIL FOR ARSON.

Gammon, Prominent in Knoxville, Is in a Bad Scrape.

HIS STORE CAUGHT FIRE AT NIGHT

He Turned Up at It Much Excited and Was Arrested.

SAID HE HAD HEARD THE ALARM

The Department Had Gone Out Without the Regular Alarm—The Police Think They Have a Strong Case.

Knoxville, Tenn., November 1.—(Special.) T. L. Gammon, a well known grocery merchant, of this city, is in a bushel of trouble and the bars of the penitentiary stare him in the face. He is at his home tonight under a heavy bond for arson. At a late hour last night Gammon's store was discovered to be on fire. Quick work by the fire department soon extinguished the flames, when unmistakable evidence of incendiarism was discovered.

While the police were making their investigation Gammon appeared on the scene, wild-eyed, hair disheveled and exceedingly nervous. His actions at once aroused suspicion against him. A police officer asked him how he knew his place was on fire.

"I heard the alarm," he replied.

As only a still alarm had been sent in the statement was considered sufficient ground, together with other evidence that had been secured, for his arrest. The police officers found that lighted candles had been placed around inflamable material so that they would set fire to it after burning a certain length of time. The plot had been well laid.

Had Been to Church.

Gammon, after closing his store, went to a revival at the Second Baptist church, of which he is a deacon. After that he went home, taking care that persons going in that direction should see him. On his arrival at home he retired to bed, but just before 10 o'clock quietly arose and slipping on his clothes left the house and went to the store, arriving there just after the incipient fire had been discovered.

Gammon had been prominent in church and social circles and always stood high in the community. He has been troubled by creditors lately.

A family was sleeping above the store and had the building been burned it is not unlikely that some of its members would have been cremated.

LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA.

Abb Redmond Swung to a Tree by a Mob in Charlotte County.

Richmond, Va., November 1.—A special to The Dispatch from Drake's Branch, Charlotte county, says: Notorious Abb Redmond, the worst man that ever lived in Charlotte county, came to his death last night at the hands of a mob. He was arrested yesterday at daybreak by an officer and a dozen assistants, which was one of the few times he was ever captured without trouble. He mistook the officer for a friend. A few days ago he was after a negro to kill him and caught the wrong one by mistake, but did not let him go without having beaten him nearly to death. He was taken before a justice of the peace, but for the want of evidence was acquitted. Later, after threatening a number of the best citizens in the vilest manner, he acknowledged that he was the man who served the negro so shamefully, and only awaited an opportunity to kill the right one. The prisoner was taken to Drake's Branch and tried by Justices Boothe and Crafton, and after a day spent in looking up witnesses he waived trial by the justices and was sent on to jail. It being night, Constable Crutcher was ordered to take the prisoner to his house, which was on the way to the courthouse, under the guard of three men, Messrs. Hamilton, Driggs and Haynie. They arrived safely at Crutcher's house without any sign of disturbance.

The Midnight Visitors.

At 11 o'clock two of the guards were asleep and one on duty, when all at once the door was broken in with a crash and all hands were covered with guns and pistols. Without a word the prisoner was taken out. It was a thoroughly organized crowd. Every one knew his place and in less than a minute everything was as quiet as before the mob came. One of the guards, when asked the number, replied: "Don't know; they came into the light like men coming up out of the ground and disappeared in like manner." This morning the body was found by a negro on Crutcher's place swinging from a tree white with frost. A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was: "Redmond came to his death by the hands of a mob of unknown men." His life was full of deeds of the blackest hue with but few good ones to counteract the bad. The community was in a state of terror while he lived. Every one feared his fiendish ways and no one knew when he would become his victim.

Punishment seemed to have no effect on him. He would come back from prison as soon as his stripes were off and would return to his fiendish ways. No one felt safe around him. If a cow or a horse crossed his place he would often shoot them down.

Some of His Crimes.

Redmond was a man of means nd his whole fortune was spent in paying lawyers. This man's bad career began when he was but boy. Some hot words passed between him and his old father. Shortly afterwards the old man was walking along with his gun on his shoulder, when he was suddenly shot dead by Abb from behind the corner of a fence. With the aid of the ablest lawyers this was proven to be in self-defense. Later a negro was missing and after a short time her body was plowed up. This was proven to be the work of Redmond, and with the aid of the ablest lawyers in the state he got off with a few years in prison. Then came the burning of the house of one of our best citizens. Redmond confessed to the burning, but through technicalities proved that it was his own house.

Shortly after this he same man had a number of his barns burned. Later a neighbor had a few words with Redmond, and in a day or two four of his horses were poisoned. An old negro was put almost to death by Redmond and for this crime he got two years in prison. When he came back he professed religion, joined the church and pretended to lead a new life, but no sooner were his disabilities removed than he went back to his old ways. He had a way of putting his neighbors' hogs into his field and killing them along with his own, and every one was too much afraid of him to attempt to regain them. These are but a few of his many crimes.

This morning, while but few think his last deeds justify death, all agree it is a good thing to be clear of such a character. Many of the old citizens say that now they can live in peace—a thing not known to them for years. While all good citizens deplore the horrible deed, yet all admit it is a happy riddance.

HE RESISTED ARREST.

Beat the Policeman with His Own Club—And the "Cop" Killed Him.

Roanoke, Va., November 1.—J. P. Melhorn, formerly manager of the Roanoke Sanitary Plumbing Company, was shot and instantly killed by Policeman Gus B. Gee, this morning in the office of the company at No. 10 Jefferson street. Officer Gee who was attempting to arrest Melhorn was badly beaten on the head by a policeman's club in the hands of Melhorn, who took the weapon from the officer. Five shots were fired in rapid succession by the officer, three of them entering Melhorn's breast and one of them striking him on the arm. The circumstances of the difficulty are: Several days ago Melhorn was discharged from the employ of the company on account of his dissolute habits and J. D. Towler promoted to fill the vacancy. Tuesday afternoon Melhorn entered the shop and raised a difficulty with Towler and assaulted him. Towler escaped from the room and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Melhorn. The arrest was not made at the time, and this morning Melhorn came into the office of the company and assaulted Towler, who immediately went for an officer. Policeman Gee then attempted to arrest Melhorn, who resisted and a scuffle took place with the above result. Gee, who was badly wounded on the head, surrendered himself, and the examination before the magistrate was continued until tomorrow. Melhorn, while well connected and when not under the influence of liquor is peaceably disposed, has been in trouble several times previously and swore that he would never allow Gee to arrest him again.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The Prosecution in the Porterfield Case Springs Sensations.

Nashville, Tenn., November 1.—(Special.)—The government closed its case in the first of the Porterfield cases today just as court adjourned and the defense will begin tomorrow. The entire line of evidence today was directed toward proving the insolvency of the makers of the $12,500 note at the time Porterfield passed it to the credit of the Union National bank of Louisville, and toward showing the fact that this insolvency of himself and others was known to Porterfield.

The defense excepted to the entire line of testimony. Every inch of ground is being stubbornly contested, but the government is believed by all to have made a very strong case. The defense, however, is yet to be heard and some startling testimony may be looked for, as was indicated today. In the course of the evidence to show that sundry worthless papers had been put in as cash items by Porterfield on the very day of the failure, it came out that there was the night of the failure $14,000 in cash and $56,0000 in "cash items," making $70,000 on hand.

The cross-examination showed that cash and cash items the previous night had amounted to twice that sum. The defense asked permission to prove in the cross-examination that the bank had this cash on hand on the morning of March 25th, and that the directors of the bank and a few others, but mainly directors, had drew it out the day the bank closed while the bank was still open. The court ruled out the request at present, but the evidence will be introduced when the defense is in progress.

BROUGHT BACK FOR TRIAL.

Weeks, the Defaulter, Arrives in New Orleans in Charge of a Detective.

New Orleans, November 1.—Francis H. Weeks, the New York defaulter, wanted for embezzling, arrived this morning at 3 o'clock on the Foxhall, in charge of Detective Reilly, of District Attorney DeLacey Nicolls's office, in New York. The attempt made by Weeks's lawyer to take him out of jail last Tuesday was abortive. President Roderiguez, learning of the fact, gave orders that in no case should the officials in charge of Weeks accept service of writ. The government placed a special train at the disposal of Consul Williams to take Weeks and party to Limon, where they boarded the Foxhall for New Orleans. The ship left Wednesday night at 9 o'clock and the trip was uneventful.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

The Old Man Struck His Son and the Boy Turned on Him.

Jackson, Miss., November 1.—(Special.)—A report comes from the lower part of Madison county of the killing of Mr. Stegall, a farmer eighty-two years old, by his own son. It appears that they had some trouble about a bale of cotton and the old man hit his son with a monkeywrench. The son seized the wrench and struck his father on the head, knocked him down, stamped and killed him.

A Mob Outwitted.

Charlotte, N. C., November 1.—A special to The Charlotte Observer tonight says that forty men went to Rutherton, N. C., jail last night to lynch Wilmer Doggett, a negro rapist. They dispersed on finding that the sheriff, anticipating their visit, had slipped the prisoner away. He was taken first to Shelby and tonight was brought to Charlotte for safe keeping.

SHE WAS 110.

Floyd's Oldest Citizen Burned to Death in Her Home.

Rome, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Old "Aunt" Venus Watters was burned to death this morning, a few miles from Rome. She was alone in the house and when the others living there returned from work, they found the house and all burned. She was said to be the oldest woman in this part of the country, her age being given at one hundred and ten years.

INDUCING HIM TO MOVE.

Merchants Try to Get a Manufacturer to Move His Plant.

Birmingham, Ala., November 1.—(Special.)—Mr. Lykes, owner and manager of a broom factory at Anniston, came here a few days ago to take orders from the merchants for his firm. The merchants, who are all members of the Commercial Club, have agreed not to patronize an outside concern if they can find as good an article made here. After fifty or sixty dealers told him this, the Commercial Club was put on his track and they have about persuaded him to bring his factory to this city.

General Creditors' Bill Filed.

Birmingham, Ala., November 1.—(Special.)—The J. W. Gibson Company and other creditors of the Klein Furnishing Company, which was attached by Steiner Bros. and the Jefferson County Savings bank yesterday, have filed a general creditors' bill. The bill alleges that the attachments granted the banks are illegal and that the enforcement of them would be a discrimination against the other creditors.

The case of Thomas G. Hewlett, charged with murder, was continued until the next term of the criminal court.

Small Pay for His Trouble.

Tunnel Hill, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The depot at this place was robbed last night. The thief seemed to be hunting for cash only, as nothing else was disturbed. He got $1.14 belonging to the Western and Atlantic railroad and $3.26 belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Entrance was effected by knocking the panes out of one sash.

Major Charles Armstrong Is Dead.

Eastman, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Major Charles R. Armstrong, an old and highly respected citizens of this town, and one of the most prominent Masons in Georgia, died [illegible] o'clock tonight.

OIL IN ALABAMA.

A Pennsylvanian Says That It Is Surely There, but Deep Down.

BORING HAS NOT GONE DEEP ENOUGH

Mr. Barclay, the Recently Appointed Consul, Is No Stranger in the Country to Which He Goes.

Birmingham, Ala., November 1.—(Special.)—Mr. D. McNamara, of Franklin, Pa., who is a practical oil man, and who owns an interest in the Galena oil works, of Franklin, has spent some time recently in this section of Alabama. He says he can see no reason why oil and gas do not abound in the mineral regions of Alabama, and believes the reason that they have not been found is that they have not been properly prospected for. He says gas and oil are found in the limestone formations in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and believes that the proper effort will find them in Alabama.

Mr. McNamara states that the prospector must go 1,500 or 2,000 feet, and that if the Alabama folks would go that deep, instead of 400 or 500 feet as heretofore, something big would probably be found. He says it would cost between $5,000 and $10,000 to make a respectable test, probably more, but that the reward would, in his opinion, be well worth the work and money spent. Several times oil and gas have been bored for in Alabama, and each time good indications have been found, but the money ran out before the hole was deep enough. Mr. McNamara thinks there is more money in boring for gas and oil in Alabama than there is in making steel out of Alabama ore.

With the Editors.

In reference to The New York Sun's great fight on Van Alen's appointment, Mr. Matthews, the veteran Irish editor of The Blount County News-Dispatch, says: "Let Van Alen have his job; it is his by purchase, and the goods should be delivered without a murmur."

Will Bunting, editor of The Florence, Ala., Herald, is making a fight on both of the United States senators from this state. He is urging Governor Jones.

Back to His Old Home.

Dr. Peter Wager, of St. Albans, W. Va., will return to north Alabama and resume the pastorate of the three Episcopal churches at Tuscumbia, Sheffield and Leighton, on November 16th. Dr. Wager is engaged as a sort of home missionary, his work being the strengthening and upbuilding of small Episcopal churches. Years ago he was pastor of the churches at Florence and Tuscombia, and the old members are rejoicing over his coming.

Mr. Barclay's Consulship.

There is an interesting story apropos of the nomination of John J. Barclay, of Wheeler, Ala., to be United States consul general to Tangiers. Mr. Barclay will fill the place his great-grandfather filled in 1786, when, in connection with Commodore Decatur, he made the famous treaty between the United States and the Barbary powers. The elder Barclay was a Virginian and a great friend of Presidents Washington and Jefferson. Mr. Barclay has all of the papers relating to his ancestor's mission. They are one hundred and six years old, but are in a good state of preservation, and are legible. George Washington's name is signed as president, and that of Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state. Among the papers are the original commission to the elder Barclay, the original of the Arabic treaty made by Barclay and a passport from King Louis, of France. A rare seal of the United States is affixed to the commission. There are also private commendatory letters from Thomas Jefferson. Mr. John J. Barclay is familiar with Tangiers and the country to which he goes. His father spent many years in Jerusalem, and while there wrote "The City of the Great King." Mr. Barclay, Jr., learned Greek, Arabic and French while a child, and speaks them all fluently. His father was, during Buchanan's administration, United States consul and also, for a time, Russian consul to the island of Cyprus. Mr. Barclay was born in Virginia, and says he supposes he owes his appointment to hereditary right. He is now fifty-eight years old.

A New Sunday Paper.

A new paper, The Sunday Morning Sun, has mde its appearance in Birmingham. It is owned and edited by Messrs. Aubrey Harwell and J.C.Abernathy and is devoted to literature, poetry, art and society. Mrs. George C. Ball, of this city, one of the most accomplished women in the state, will edit the society department. Mr. Harwell although a young man, has made a reputation in the literary world by the sweet poetry he has written. Mr. Abernathy is a graceful prose writer and a good business man. The Sun is well equipped and will be likely to prosper. The Sun says about Miss Arnold, whose photograph The Constitution printed recently:

> The notice in Sunday's Constitution, which was copied by The Daily News, of Miss Orline Arnold, came at a most fortunate time. It is a merited compliment to one of Birmingham's most brilliant young women, and it emphasizes the protest all true southerners are making to the fearful travesty on southern womanhood made in that much-advertised play, "Alabama." We naturally resent such a portrayal of our women as is contained in that drama, while such women as Miss Arnold and others live to refute by their genius and energy the unfortunate slander.

Well-Known Alabamians.

Robert Loveman, the talented young poet whom Georgia loaned to Alabama some five years ago, has returned recently to Dalton, Ga., his old home, and has engaged in the dry goods business with his father, Mr. D. R. Loveman. In a recent letter to a friend in this city he says he is "now dealing in ribbons and rhyme." Mr. Loveman's Alabama friends are expecting great things from him in the poetical line.

Miss Carrie Cochrane, of Eufaula, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. L. Houston, of this city. Miss Cochrane is Alabama's delegate in the tableau of beauty to be given at the confederate veterans' reunion in this city next spring. No truer representative of the state's beauty could have been found and no more distinguished family in Alabama could have been honored than the Cochranes.

Mr. Richard Wetmore, a young attorney of this city, formerly of Livingston, Ala., is building a handsome cottage near Five Points on South Highlands. Dr. J. T. Coulburn is also having built a most attractive little home on Eleventh avenue, south, near Eighteenth street. Mr. Webb Crawford, whose beautiful home on Nineteenth street, south, was burned to the ground on Sunday morning last, will rebuild at once. Mr. Rush Simpson, who recently married Miss Mary Tretch, of Russellville, Ky., is making preparations to build a handsome house on the Highlands. The contractors are beginning to conclude that the hard times are past.

An Interstate Cycle Race.

The Birmingham Cycle Club will have a road race here on Thanksgiving Day. Contestants from Atlanta, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile are expected. Several valuable prizes will be offered, which the local riders say they propose to keep at home.

Talk of a State League.

A strong effort is being made to organize a state league of baseball for next year. Montgomery, Mobile, Selma, Eufaula, Union Springs, Opelika, Anniston, Decatur and Birmingham are the cities that will be asked to provide clubs. A salary limit of $800 has been suggested. It is safe to say that in future the Southern League may count Birmingham out.

Judge B. M. Allen, Chief of Police McDonald, Recorder McCrossin and Joe C. Henley, Jr., and his mother, have returned after having seen the last days of the fair at Chicago.

Home talent will produce "The Mikado" here about the middle of November. The cast is really excellent.

The latest news from the Birmingham rolling mill is by no means encouraging. There is no visible prospect of the mill being started up.

"Bob" Taylor Lectures.

Ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, delivered his lecture on "A Paradise of Fools" to a good audience here tonight. Taylor was at his best and the lecture is regarded here as superior to "The Fiddle and the Bow."

MINERS QUIT WORK.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company Is Behind in Paying Its Men

Birmingham, Ala., November 1.—(Special.)—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is again having trouble with its miners. Those at Blocton, Gurnee, Blue Creek and Annita are on a strike. During the recent hard times the company could not raise the money to pay its men off regularly.

The men were given trade checks, good at the commissaries, but about the latter part of September they asked the company's officers when they could get some money. The company told them they would pay up the July dues early in October, and the August dues the latter part of October.

The July dues were paid on time.

The men expected their August balances last Saturday, but were disappointed. They have been discussing the matter among themselves since and decided this morning to quit.

Mr. McCormack, assistant general manager, for the company, says the men are premature. The company is already paying off the August dues, having squared up with the Pratt mines' miners, and is going on down the line paying off. As soon as the car gets to Blocton and the other mines the men will get their money. He says it is probable that the strike will be settled as soon as matters are understood. Twenty-five hundred men are now idle at the four mines.

Complaints from the New Ward.

At a meeting of the city council held tonight a committee was appointed to investigate the complaints of the citizens of the new South Highland ward. They complained that they had been taken into the city on a promise that they would be provided with good streets and other desirable things, and that not a stone had been turned out their way. Consequently the whole ward rose up in a body and rebelled. The committee was instructed to proceed at once to find out what these people deserved and report it back to the board at the next meeting.

RAILROAD NEWS.

No Trouble Feared Here.

With the rumors of trouble among the trainmen of the East Tennessee there seems to come no fear of disturbance here at this end of the line.

There is no indication here that the men will cause any trouble, and the authorities all say that everything points to a satisfactory adjustment of the dfferences between the employes and the authorities. It is said that all of the East Tennessee's men running out of Atlanta are conservative, sober-thinking men, who would hesitate before running off wildly into any difficulty with their employers and that they will certainly take no rash step before they have held conferences and come to some sort of agreement with their employers.

Of course, there is some feeling among the men about the reductions, and they all would like to see their former salaries restored to them. Yet, they are reasonable men, and if it can be shown to them that the receiver cannot do better for them than the scale of compensation recently fixed, it is believed by those who ought to know that there will be no trouble with the wage-earners all along the line.

Everything Is Insured.

Southern railroads are beginning to enter quite freely upon the general insurance plan.

The Seaboard Air-Line has everything covered by insurance. All its bridges, trestles, cars and general property is under full insurance. The car that was burned in this city day before yesterday was fully covered by insurance and the company will not be loser. The Seaboard people have found it most beneficial to run heavy insurance on everything belonging to the road that can be insured.

The company even goes so far as to insure the employes' lives, and when a man is hurt or killed in the employment of the company the result is rarely a damage suit, but a settlement in full to the amount of the insurance carried on that man's life to the degree of his injuries. In this way the Seaboard Air-Line is seldom entangled in litigation and finds it far smoother than the old way of making such antics as juries see fit to give in their free-handed way.

Local Railroad Gossip.

General Manager Scott, of the Georgia railroad, has returned to Augusta after a trip to this city.

Mr. Sam Hardwick has returned from a business trip to New Orleans where he went to inspect the working of the new fast schedule over the connecting lines of the Richmond and Danville, and to attend to other business for this line.

Colonel Charles H. Phinizy, of Augusta, president of the Georgia railroad, was in the city yesterday. He was much elated over the outlook for an immense pasenger traffic to the Augusta exposition since the commissioner of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association has granted the one-cent a mile rate.

The meeting of the executive board of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, to be held in this city next Tuesday, will be one of the most important ever held by the members of the board. Many questions of weight and significance will come up for consideration at the meeting, and it is certain that much will be done looking to the welfare of the association and the railroads composing it. The lumber rate question, the cotton rates and apportionment and other issues will receive the attention of the board at this meeting.

Grand Master Sergeant Will Be Here.

F. B. Sergeant, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, will reach the city this morning and will stop at the Kimball. Mr. Sergeant is coming from Augusta, where he has been for several days past attending to the matters in dispute with the Georgia road and the firemen on that line, and will remain in Atlanta three or four days. During his stay in Atlanta he will be given every attention by the members of the Atlanta division of the order, and will be made to feel at home. The Atlanta division is one of the strongest and best in the south, and its membership is devoted to the order and to their supreme officers. Mr. Sergeant may expect a pleasant stay in Atlanta.

ASKS NO MORE AID.

Brunswick Withdraws Her Appeal to the Country for Help.

SHE RETURNS THANKS TO THE PRESS

The Outlook Was Dark When The Constitution Took Up the Stricken City's Cause, and Moved the People.

Brunswick, Ga., November 1.—Three new cases of yellow fever were reported today and no deaths. No whites were discharged.

None of the patients now under treatment are dangerously sick. The new cases are:

White—Mrs. Cherry.

Colored—Chris Carter's child and Ben Ivy.

There have been several remarkable features of this epidemic and many interesting matters have caused general discussion, but today's action of the relief association is without parallel in the history of the epidemic. When the association met the doors were closed and Hon. Jacob E. Dart arose from his chair and said in substance:

"Gentlemen: You are all aware, from personal observation and from newspaper articles, of the trouble and affliction with which Brunswick has been visited. The members of this association and all of our citizens know how near the curse of famine came to our doors to add its horrors to that of the dreaded fever.

When The Constitution Appealed.

"One day when our peril was greatest and the property of Brunswick endangered by the threats and mutterings that lead to such riots as only hungry people can inflict, the press of this entire country came to our rescue and by its influence aroused the people to our necessities. The people responded well and we now find that by carefully husbanding the goods en route and those in preparation for shipment, that enough will be had for our people. Therefore, as we desire no surplus left over, it is the sense of the individual members of this body to thank the public and the press and withdraw our appeal for aid."

In this direction the following paper has been prepared:

To the Press and the Charitable People of Our Common Country: Recognizing the fact that even charity, that divinest attribute of human character, at times, reaches its limit, the relief committee of Brunswick is constrained, through that great medium, the public press, to announce that with a month's provision on hand, and enough funds, carefully and judiciously expended, to meet our immediate wants, that it would be unkind to a generous people to receive further contributions, which our actual necessities do not demand. It would be unjust to accept a greater amount than could be used in the present emergency. Times are hard; money scarce, and we desire no surplus left over. Let the future take care of itself. From all over this broad land our cry of distress has been answered, the charity of a Christian people has enabled us to care for our sick, to feed the hungry and bury our dead. We could not ask more. Words fail to express all we would wish to say to our countrymen, confined, as their generosity has been, by no lines, or sections, but the free will offerings of the throbbing, sympathetic hearts of a great and noble people. From east, west, north and south came the answer: "You shall not suffer;" from the banker, the merchant, from the gilded homes of wealth, from the cottage, from the hands of matron and maid, from widow and orphan, came the response to our stricken people's appeal.

The Appeal Withdrawn.

To the press, which has so kindly aided us, without whose assistance our efforts would have been fruitless; the newspaper men, who made our situation known day by day; to those faithful guardians of the sick—the physicians—without whose skill and attention our fair city would have been desolated, we tender our profoundest gratitude and thanks, sustained as we are, by the assurance that we have tried to do our duty throughout the trying ordeal through which we have passed and are passing and with abiding faith in the protecting care of Almighty God and an early cessation of the epidemic. Whatever may be in transit, donated by the people of this country, will be gladly received. We are faithfully yours, T. W. Lamb, L. C. Bodet, Dr. F. Joerger, J. W. Smith, C. P. Goodyear, J. E. Dart, M. J. Colson, H. A. Wrench, Rev. J. A. Thompson, Rev. Father J. Hennessy, Rev. Ed F. Cook, William Anderson, S. C. Littlefield, W. F. Symons, Dr. J. A. Butts.

The reading of these resolutions was intently and profoundly listened to, and at the end. the silence was oppressive.

Arising from his seat, Rev. Dr. Thompson addressed his hearers in beautiful language, reviewed the perils that this epidemic had brought, thanked God and his own fellow men for the aid so generously sent Brunswick and moved their adoption.

The Resolutions Adopted.

They were unanimously adopted. Dr. Bowen arose and as a visitor paid a glowing tribute to the character of the signers of the resolutions and the nobleness of their act, which was without parallel in his observation of epidemics. Surgeon Murray, who by special invitation, was present, congratulated the members on their action and the spirit which prompted them to withdraw an appeal that strained the purses of a panic-stricken city.

A special resolution of thanks was tendered The World for sending Dr. Bowen here. Dr. Bowen stated that The World's relief train would leave Saturday, and while he knew that this winter would be hard on the people here and returning refugees, he hoped that with the supplies on hand and en route the people could be cared for.

Mr. Dart then arose and in a few remarks to the relief committee mentioned the short time he had to remain with them before leaving for his new home in the West Indies. He paid a glowing tribute to the men around him, and at the conclusion Colonel Goodyear made a short address on the love and esteem his co-workers held him in and tendered him their best wishes.

A hearty amen from all assembled echoed Colonel Goodyear's sentiments. The meeting then adjourned.

CANNOT RAISE IT.

Jesup Wanted the Quarantine Lifted but Wyman Says It Is Too Early.

Jesup, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—No new cases occurred today. One was discharged—Mrs. W. T. Wilkins. All the others are convalescing rapidly and by Friday Dr. Lincoln expects to have the last one off his hands. Much to every one's disappointment a repetition of the frost that ccurrd on Monday night failed to materialize last night. The weather turned warmer between 12 and 1 o'clock, but it has, luckily, remained cold enough to discourage yellow fever germs, and the surgeons are of the opinion that the epidemic is nearly at an end here.

A Hotel Man Fails.

Desmoines, Ia., November 1.—A sensation was created in business circles this morning by the assignment of C. C. Savery, owner of the Savery house, the biggest hotel in the state, president of the American Emigrant Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a heavy stockholder in several mines in Montana. Assets, [illegible] early $1,000,000; liabilities, unknown.

COL. LON WAS THERE

His Eloquence Charmed the Filibusterers Into Absence of Mind.

MR. BLAND WAS IN A SNAPPISH MOOD

Mr. Bryan Predicts That a Day of Reckoning Will Come—John Allen Put Them All in a Good Humor.

Washington, November 1.—Rev. E. B. Bagby, the new chaplain chosen last night by the democratic caucus—a slender, beardless, boyish-looking young man of twenty-five—delivered the invocation in the house in a firm, clear voice. As soon as the journal had been read Mr. Holman, the chairman of the caucus, offered a resolution for the formal election of Mr. Bagby, and being agreed to, the new chaplain was escorted to the bar of the house where, with raised hand, he took the oath of office.

The speaker cleared the minor matters from his table, executive communications, etc., before presenting the repeal bill. When he presented the New York and New Jersey bridge Mr. Dauphey moved a non concurrence. This was agreed to and conferees were appointed.

"The speaker lays before the house," said Speaker Crisp, "the bill, house bill No. 1, with some amendments."

"I move that the house concur in the senate amendments," said Mr. Wilson, rising to his feet, "and upon that motion, I demand the previous question. I wish to say that it is not my desire to press this bill for a vote, immediately after the lapse of the half hour allowed for debate, if my motion is agreed to. I am willing to grant a reasonable time, therefore—one or two hours, say until 3 o'clock"—he added, looking over in the direction of Mr. Bland, the silver champion, who was recognized as the leader of the minority. But Mr. Bland shook his head, as Mr. Wilson still paused for a reply; and Mr. Bland, who had been standing while Mr. Wilson was speaking, now moved forward a few paces.

"I have no desire to delay the action of the house. I had hoped that the friends of this measure would allow it to come up at the regular time, in the regular way. I do not see the necessity for demanding the previous question and an arrangement for subsequent debate. I want the debate to go on in the regular way so that the bill will still be open for amendment. The opponents of the measure should not be stifled."

All on Their Feet.

By this time the area in front of the speaker's chair was filled by members.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to explain that his purpose in demanding the previous question was not to cut off debate, but to avoid losing control.

"If I lose control," said he, "and the debate proceeds in a vague, indefinite way and the bill is open to amendment, I am perfectly willing to give the gentleman on the other side one, two or three hours, or any reasonable time."

Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, offered as a counter-proposition that the previous question be considered as ordered at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, however, did not seem disposed to treat with Mr. Livingston as the leader of the opposition. He still looked to Mr. Bland.

Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, wanted to know with evidences of much irritation, if the bill were so defective that the friends of the measure were afraid of amendments.

At this point, so much confusion existed that the speaker ordered the aisles cleared.

Mr. Cochran, Mr. Raynor, Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Catchings, who had been standing at Mr. Wilson's back, retired to their seats.

Livingston Renews His Proposition.

As soon as order was restored, Mr. Livingston again renewed his proposition. He called attention to the fact that every one was anxious to get away and all the silver men wanted was an opportunity to give reasons for their votes. He charged Mr. Bland, who was obdurate, and who had just returned to Washington, after a six weeks' absence, of standing in the away of an amicable agreement, which, he said, would go far toward harmonizing the democratic party. "If he won't accept it," said Mr. Livingston with mock seriousness, "I will accept it myself."

Mr. Bryan asked Mr. Wilson if his purpose in demanding the previous question was to prevent the house from voting on amendments.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Wilson.

"I want that fact to go on record," retorted Mr. Bryan. "I want the country to know that you are unwilling that this house shall vote on amendments."

"We have already voted on every amendment offered," retorted Mr. Wilson, calmly. "I would like to know," he continued, "turning toward Mr. Bland, "for the last time, whether you are willing to accept the proposition I have made."

"I will accept nothing," replied Mr. Bland, snappishly, "that does not come in the regular way."

"Then I demand the previous question," said Mr. Wilson, facing the speaker.

Mr. Bryan tried to address the chair, but a chorus of voices drowned his appeal.

When he was recognized, after the din had subsided, he moved that the house adjourn. Filibustering was to be the last resort of the extreme silver men. They were determined to force the committee on rules to bring in cloture.

Mr. Bryan's motion only mustered twenty-six votes against one hundred and eighty.

Mr. Snodgrass, of Tennessee, who joined with him in making the filibustering motions, secured but twenty-one votes for his motion to recess. They were not numerically strong enough to order the ayes and nays. Such a filibuster could last but a short time. For fifteen minutes, motion after motion failed.

At last, Mr. Wells, of Wisconsin, rising to a parliamentary inquiry, asked whether the committee on rules had already made a rule that would operate in this case and Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, supplemented the inquiry with a motion that the house take a recess for thirty minutes to give the five czars, constituting the committee on rules, time to bring in a rule. The house merely laughed.

"The chair declines to put the motion," replied the speaker.

They Were Caught Napping.

"At 1:15 o'clock a filibustering motion had been lost and Mr. Livingston was making an appeal to his colleagues to desist. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr Snodgrass were listening to the Georgian, instead of renewing their filibustering motion. This left the pending motion to the motion to order the previous question.

The filibusterers were thrown off their guard. The speaker put the motion and it was carried with a roar of assent. The filibusterers called for a division, but they could not muster enough votes to call the ayes and nays.

The bill was then in the arena of debate for the last time, fifteen minutes being allowed on a side under the rules. After some little wrangling, it was arranged that Mr. Bland should control the time for the opponents and Mr. Wilson for the supporters of the measure.

Mr. Bland sent to the desk and had read his amendment. It revives the free coinage act of 1837. Mr. Bland said a vote must now be taken upon the all-important question of returning to the Sherman law of 1873. The recent panic was precipitated by the moneyed interests of the country for the purpose of affecting legislation. With the law to be wiped from the statute books, he had no sympathy, and he and those who believed with him had only been battling that it might not be wiped out until after the political party to which he and they belonged had performed its pledges, by restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He offered an amendment upon which the democratic party of the south and the west would do battle in the future. The advocates of silver were not discouraged. On the contrary, when the Sherman law was wiped from the statute book, the sole issue would be made, whether this country should go to gold monometallism which had practically bankrupted Europe or re-establish the monetary system of the constitution.

When Mr. Bland had finished he yielded to Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan referred to the bimetallic declaration contained in the bill as it passed the house and declared that congress was not established to make promises. Its duty was to legislate.

General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, was allowed half a minute in which to reiterate his opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Springer, of Illinois.

Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, said he was unwilling to submit the destiny of a great people to the whims and wishes of Europe.

Mr. Reed then addressed the house.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, closed the debate. Which side was right the future alone could determine. "I now," he concluded, "demand a vote upon the bill."

Mr. Bland's motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back a free coinage amendment, took precedence, and it was first voted upon. The motion was lost—109 to 175.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

After the vote on the Bland substitute was announced Mr. Bryan asked unanimous consent to be allowed to make a statement in explanation of the conduct of the silver men. This was granted.

"When the previous question was demanded," some of us believed that those who favored this bill should take all the responsibility for its passage. We felt justified in exercising every right given us by parliamentary law. We desired to compel the friends of this bill to use every instrument to force a vote in order that no one could ever say that we had acquiesced in what was about to be done.

"I was on my feet, I thought, in time to make a dilatory motion when the speaker put the motion for the previous question. But I have no criticism to make. We were too weak to call for the ayes and nays and we could not longer delay action in this body.

"I hope," said he in conclusion, "that the results of this measure will be better than we believe they will be. But if we are right and you are wrong I warn you that a day of reckoning will come. And I here register the prediction that the American people will never agree to the situation with good grace and make no attempt to organize a strike or other resistance. But, Mr. Speaker, so far as I and those on the democratic side who have acted with me are concerned we know that we have been following the lead of a man whom the people of this country elected by the largest majority ever received by a president—Grover Cleveland." (Applause.)

A roar of applause followed Mr. Bryan's speech.

The Vote.

The vote was then taken on the motion to concur in the senate amendments. The motion was carried by a vote of 191 to 94.

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Alderson, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker, of New Hampshire; Baldwin, Barnes, Bartlett, Barwig, Belden, Beltzhoover, Berry, Bingham, Black, of Georgia, Black, of Illinois; Blair, Brawley, Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Bretz, Brickner, Brookshire, Brosius, Brown, Bunn, Bynum, Cabaniss, Cadmus, Caldwell, Campbell, Cannon, of California; Caruth, Catchings, Causey, Chickering, Clancy, Clark, of Missouri; Cobb, of Missouri; Cockran, Cogswell, Compton, Coombs, Cooper, of Florida; Cooper of Indiana; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Cornish, Covert, Crain, Cummings, Curtis, of New York; Daniels, Davey, of Louisiana; Demorest, Dingley, Donovan, Draper, Dunn, Dunphy, Durburow, Edmonds, English, Erman, Everett, Fellows, Fielder, Fitch, Fletcher, Forman, Gardner, Geary, Geissenhaimer, Gillett, of New York; Goldzier, Gorman, Gresham, Grout, Haines, Hammond, Harmer, Harter, Haugen, Henderson, of Iowa; Hendricks, Hines, Hitt, Holman, Hopkins, of Illinois; Houk, of Ohio; Houk, of Tennessee; Johnson, of Indiana; Johnson, of North Dakota; Johnson, of Ohio; Joy, Kiefer, Kribbs, Lapham, Layton, Le Fever, Lilly, Linton, Lisle, Lockwood, Loudenslager, Lynch, Mangor, Mahon, Marshall, Martin, of Indiana; Marvin, of New York; McAleer, McCall, McCleary, of Minnesota; McCreary, of Kentucky; McDonald, McDowell, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig, MaNaughty, Mercier, Merdeth, Meyer, Millikin, Montgomery, Moon, Morse, Mutchler, Oates, O'Nlel, of Massachusetts; Outhwaite, Paschal, Patterson, Payne, Paynter, Pearson, Pendleton, of West Virginia; Phillips, Pigott, Post, Power, Price, Randall, Ray, Rayner, Reed, Reilly, Reyburn, Richardson, of Ohio; Richardson, of Michigan; Ritchie, Rusk, Russell, of Connecticut; Ryan, Schermerhorn, Scranton, Settle, Shaw, Sherman, Sickles, Sipe, Somers, Sperry, Springer, Stevens, C. W. Stone, W. A. Stone, Stone, of Kentucky; Storer, Strong, Swanson, Talbott, of Maryland; Taylor, of Indiana; Thomas, Tracy, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Van Voorhees, of New York; Wanger, Warner, Washington, Waught, Weadock, Wells, Wheeler, of Illinois; White, Whiting, Wilson, of West Virginia; Wolverton, Woomer, Wright, of Pennsylvania. Total, 193.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Bailey, Baker, of Kansas; Bankhead, Bell, of Colorado; Bell, of Texas; Blanchard, Bland, Boatner, Boon, Bower, of North Carolina; Branch, Broderick, Bryan, Burns, Cannon, of Illinois; Capehart, Clark, of Missouri; Cobb, of Alabama; Cockrell, Cooper, of Texas; Cox, Crawford, Culberson, Curtis, of Kansas; Davis, of Kansas; Deamond, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Doolittle, Ellis, of Oregon; Epes, Fithian, Funston, Fyan, Grady, Hainer, of Nebraska; Hall, of Missouri; Harris, Hartman, Heard, Henderson, of North Carolina; Hermann, Hilburn, Hopkins, of Pennsylvania; Hudson, Hunter, Hutcheson, Ikirk, Jones, Kem, Kilgore, Lane, Latimer, Livingston, Lucas, Maddox, Maguire, Mallory, Marsh, McCulloch, McDearmon, McKeighan, McLaurin, McRae, Miekeljohn, Money, Morgan, Moses, Pence, Richardson, of Tennessee; Robbins, Robertson, of Louisiana; Sayers, Shell, Sibley, Smith, Snodgrass, Stallings, Stockade, Strait, Sweet, Talbot, of South Carolina; Tarsney, Tate, Terry, Wheeler, of Alabama; Williams, of Illinois; Williams, of Mississippi; Wilson, of Washington. Total 97.

When the din had subsided Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, quieted the excitement by a humorous speech. When he had finished good humor was apparently restored and the house began rushing through the routine matters preparatory to final adjournment.

At 4:10 o'clock the house adjourned.

NOW IT IS THE CHINESE LAW.

Mr. Gray Represents the Administration in the Senate on This.

Wasington, November 1.—When the senate met today, Mr. Berry, democrat, of Arkansas, from the committee on public lands, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute senate bill, granting the right of way for the construction of a railroad and other improvements throught the Hot Springs reservation in the state of Arkansas. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution to amend the rules and prevent endless filibustering, which was referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Hill also offered a resolution which was referred to the committee on rules, providing for an amendment to the rules, to authorize the presding officer to count a quorum present, but not voting.

Mr. Gray asked that the bill amending the act for the exclusion of the Chinese be taken up, which was done.

Mr. Gray explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Hawley asked whether the present bill would satisfy the Chinese authorities.

Mr. Gray said he could not say definitely.

Mr. Frye, republican, of Maine, said the Geary law was a dishonor to the country. It was morally a crime and commercially a blunder.

Mr. Gray attempted to secure unanimous consent that a vote on the pending bill be taken at 4 o'clock tomorrow evening, saying the hope had been expressed on the democratic side that there could be an adjournment of congress day after tomorrow.

Mr. Hoar objected.

House bill to amend the act of July 5, 1892, fixing the times and places for holding the terms of the United States courts in Idaho and Wyoming was reported from the committee on judiciary and placed on the calendar.

The senate then, on motion of Mr. Gray, went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

ORDERS A NEW DEAL.

Governor Tillman Revokes the Commissions of Many Notaries.

Columbia, S. C., November 1.—(Special.) Governor Tillman today issued a proclamation declaring vacant on the first of next year all commissions issued to notaries public prior to 1889. This is done he says, "in order to purify the public service and make clear the titles of every person claiming this office."

The tenure of the office is at the pleasure of the governor under the present law, and there are many persons still performing the functions of the office who have lost their commissions. Complaints have been made, the governor says, of unfitness and maladministration. Applicants must hereafter have their applications endorsed by members of the bar, county officers, members of the legislature or at least twenty well-known citizens.

Governor Tillman will ask the legislature to make a limit of five years to the appointments. One object of the proclamation is to get rid of a number of negroes who are holding commissions issued to them during radical times.

TRAIN AND WAGON COLLIDE.

A Young Man Was Killed and Another Was Badly Injured.

Calhoun, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—This morning George Bailey and John Buffington, two young farmers lving near Tifton, put a bale of cotton on a wagon and started to Calhoun.

When the men were crossing the Western and Atlantic railroad about a mile above Resaca, the southbound passenger train from Atlanta ran into then and Bailey was instantly killed. The engne struck the wagon squarely and reduced it and the bale of cotton to fragments, but the mules escaped unhurt. Buffington was knocked several feet one of his legs was broken.

Engineer Bob Nance stopped his engine as soon as possible and backed up to the wrecked wagon. Bailey was already dead when the trainmen got to him. He was taken up and with Buffington was carried to Resaca where arrangements were made for Bailey's funeral, and Buffington's leg was dressed.

GUESTS HAD TO JUMP

Before They Awoke the Hotel Was a Great Sheet of Flame.

CRIME IS GREATLY ON THE DECREASE

North Carolina Has Applicants for the Vacant Judgeship—An Old Suit for Libel—Pensions for the Veterans.

Raleigh, N. C., November 1.—(Special.)—Before daylight today the hotel at Sanford was burned. It was a two-story wooden building and full of people. All escaped without injury. Most of them jumped from windows. Many lost their baggage.

Today the wife of Purdie Jacobs, the Croatan Indian who murdered Mrs. Earp, an aged white woman, in Roberson county, called on the governor and begged him to pardon Jacobs.

It is the opinion of leading men here that if Senator Ransom is offered the position of circuit court judge, made vacant by Judge Bond's death, he will accept.

There is great deal of feeling on the part of democrats in this district against Senator Vance for the delay in the confirmation of Simmons as collector. The delay is giving the democratic party much trouble, and there is grave fear that the senate will adjourn without acting on the matter.

Persons who have options on all the North Carolina convicts say they have bids for the lease of more convicts than the state has. The state will make money under the arrangements. It is now losing money on the convicts.

It Will Be an Arch.

It is the general opinion now that the confederate monument to be erected here will take the place of the southern entrance of the Capitol square, which is at the head of the principal street of Raleigh. It is probable that the height of the arch will be thirty-five or forty feet, and that it will be of granite with little exterior ornamentation. The veterans appear to favor a plain inscription, "To the Confederate Dead." As seen from the street, facing the capitol, the arch will make a fine appearance, as the capitol will show above it, while in the rear of the arch Houdon's fine bronze statue of Washington will be clearly seen.

Governor Carr and some other prominent gentlemen favored Nash square, near the new union passenger station, as the location, and of course in that site a lofty shaft would have been proper. But the ladies who compose the board of managers decided almost unanimously that Capitol square should be the site. The state has appropriated $10,000 and about $5,000 privately contributed is in sight. Next Tuesday the design will be chosen and then bids will be called for.

State Auditor Furman, who is also pension commissioner, will, next Tuesday, begin the issue of pension warrants. Of these there will be 4,838. This is an increase of 127 over last year. Of the number 2,804 are widows, a decrease of 14. Widows receive only $16 a year and rank as fourth-class pensioners. There are only 67 of the first class, who receive $66 a year. The tax for pensions in increased, but this applies to next year.

The finest mausoleum in the state will be one to be built at Durham by the order of Washington Duke, the millonaire cigarette manufacturer. As contracted for it is to cost $39,750.

Dull times have not stopped the construction of cotton mills. No less than seven are reported as having been finished in the state this year. Four or five are in course of construction.

It is understood here that the gap in the Ohio River and Charleston railway, between Marion, N. C., and Johnson City, Tenn., will be filled within the next three years. The road will pass through a new country and amid magnificent scenery, and will develop some very rich mineral properties.

Crime on the Decrease.

From various sources it is learned that there is less crime in the state this year, so far, than in years past. There has not been a lynching. The number of murders is below the average. The last one is that of James Purcell, a well-known farmer of Richmond county, and Governer Carr offers a reward of $200 for the murderer, who is Ed Tyson, a negro youth.

Within the past few weeks the upper stories of the executive mansion have been completed and furnished. The institution for the blind has been repainted and otherwise improved. Rapid work is now being done on the school for deaf mutes at Morganton. It will be the handsomest public building in the state and will be quite large and costly. By next midsummer it will be completed and in the following autumn the deaf mutes will all be sent there. This will give room for 150 more blind at the institution here.

The North Carolnia Christian church conference has been in session this week at Washington, and next year meets at Kinston. It has 20,000 members, a male college and one for females.

Many farmers are holding their cotton. Some merchants have been urging them not to do this, and as an argument tell the farmers that for several years this advice has been given, each time resulting in loss. Some merchants deny that cotton is being held, but the news comes from all parts of the state that those who can do so are holding and looking for a speedy advance to 10 cents. There was never more trouble in securing pickers at any distance from towns. Forty cents per 100 pounds appears to be the standard price this season, though at the opening 30 cents was the figure.

Senator Vance, in his speech here last week, told the farmers they could not succeed in their political plans unless they abandoned their organization as alliancemen. Boiled down, that was his advice. The farmers' organ takes issue with him in this matter, though otherwise commending his utterances.

A suit is in progress in the superior court here, which brings up the lively times of twenty-three years ago, when the republicans were occupied in the difficult task of suppressing the ku klux. W. W. Holden was then governor. He ordered the arrest of Josiah Turner, at Hillsboro, and the latter was lodged in jail there. A little later he was released and came here, where was the office of his newspaper—The Sentinel—famous in those times. Several years later Turner sued Holden for false imprisonment and got judgment for $8,000. Holden has since died. Turner has never got his money. His suit, now before the court, is an attempt to show that when, in 1869, Holden transferred a large amount of United States bonds to his wife, the account was fraudulent. The suit is now against Mrs. Holden and the amount sued for is $14,000.

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NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla
Lemon
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Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

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More Than Pleased

With Hood's Sarsaparilla—For Tetter and Blood Impurities

Stronger and Better in Every Way.

"I have been more than pleased with Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have suffered with tetter breaking out on my face and all over my body all my life. I never could find anything to do it good until I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now used about eight bottles, and Oh, it has done me so much good that I have the utmost

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

faith in it and recommend it to everyone. Besides purifying my blood, it has made me so much stronger and better I do not feel like the same person at all." ANNIE ARNER, Augusta, Ky.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

FIRES IN JONES.

Law-Abiding Citizens Disturbed by Apparent Work of White Caps.

PRETTY DOUBLE WEDDING AT . 'CON

Mayor Daisy Price Points Out What He Terms Weak Spots in the Proposed Charter—Miss Anderson Dead.

Macon, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Parties from Jones county today report that the people of that county are greatly exercised over the supposed operations of whitecap bands, and much excitement prevails all over the county. Two ginhouses were burned down in the county yesterday morning in such close proximity to each other, and under such similar conditions, that it is thought to have been the work of white caps.

For some time reports have been coming in to Macon concerning various threats about burning ginhouses in neighboring counties unless the farmers closed down until cotton went up to 10 cents. It has been said that these incendiary and malicious doctrines were brought to Georgia and propagated by special agents sent out by the celebrated Mississippi gang. Certain circulars have been discovered to that effect.

Several parties coming in from Jones county last week to Macon brought the information that a gang of white caps was thought to be at work over there. Yesterday morning, however, when it was learned that two of the largest ginhouses in Jones had been burned down, almost at the same time, excitement became widespread and intense.

About 4 o'clock in the morning Mr. Robert Brown, a large planter, and one of the most prosperous farmers in that section, woke to find his ginhouse on fire. The whole building was rapidly consumed, together with several bales of cotton and about 2,000 bushels of cotton seed. It was a heavy loss. Every indication pointed to the fact that the fire was of incendiary origin.

An hour afterward Dr. Hardeman's ginhouse, at Hattock's, twelve miles from Brown's, was totally destroyed.

That New Charter.

The resolution adopted by the council last night asking Bibb's representatives to delay action on the new charter, created quite a little sensation, and all the gossip of the town today has been in that direction.

Mayor Price, when interviewed today, said: "I want a new charter, and the council wants as much, but we want it as near perfect as possible. I will mention some of the weak features that should be changed and strengthened:

"According to the new charter, the chief of police is no longer under the control of the mayor and council, but under a commission. Now, who is to be marshal? Who is to collect delinquent taxes? The new charter does not provide for this very important officer. The chief of police cannot serve two masters.

"We are now registering voters from the four wards of the city. The new charter provides for six wards, and calls for an election from the fifth and sixth wards and says the elector must register in and vote in the ward in which he resides. Tell me how you can reconcile this state of facts?

"The section providing for the creation of a board of public works does not look to the filling of vacancies in case a commissioner resigns or dies, neither does it provide for a clerk, and any man knows that such a commission is obliged to have some one to fill such an office; and do you suppose any of the members can attend to and do that work?

"Now, so far as making any other changes in the proposed charter, I do not wish to cross an i or dot a t further than the making of what I believe are the necessary corrections and additions mentioned, and the manner of naming the first commissioners.

"With this statement of facts, it will be seen that there can be no politics in the action of myself or the council, but a simple desire on our part to give Macon a charter as perfect as the committee and the present mayor and council can make it."

Defending the Charter.

The action of the council has met with much opposition, and is extensively construed as an attempt to defeat the passage of the bill making it a law. The Evening News says in a double-leaded editorial:

The resolutions appear to us ill-timed and ill-advised. There may be and probably are defects in it, for perfection has not yet been reached in anything on this mundane sphere. But ample opportunity has already been offered for the correction of errors both during the progress of the work of preparing the charter, and at the mass meeting which ratified it. Many corrections and alterations were made, and others might have been had it been made to appear that they were necessary or expedient. The committee that framed the charter was appointed by the people and the people have ratified the work of the committee in mass meeting assembled. It is no part of the duty of city councils to make charters. This same city council employed the men to do this work.

The Masons Today

The Masons, in grand lodge, held their second day's session in the Masonic temple. All the morning was taken up organizing and electing officers for the next year and little business of importance aside from this was transacted. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

John A. Davidson, grand master; John P. Shannon, deputy grand master; C. P. Gordon, grand senior warden; W. A. Davis, grand junior warden; A. B. Daniel, treasurer; A. M. Wolihin, secretary.

The afternoon was given to the committees to arrange their work for submission to the grand lodge. At 7:30 o'clock this evening the lodge went into regular business session again.

A Double Wedding.

The handsome home of Alderman Peter Cooper, in the second ward, was the scene of an interesting double wedding, and the many friends of the popular contracting parties, at least a large majority of them, were considerably surprised at the announcement.

It was the double marriage of the alderman's two pretty daughters to two well-known and popular young gentlemen. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Warren in a most charming manner.

Miss Georgia Harris was married to Mr. J. C. Frink, of Jacksonville, Fla., and the happy couple left immediately after the ceremony for their home in the metropolis of the land of flowers.

Charming Miss Maud Harris was married to Mr. W. C. Jones, of this city, and they will make this their home.

The approaching double marriage has been kept very quiet, and was, therefore, quite a surprise. The young people are well known and popular and have scores of friends who wish them a long and happy life.

Judge Anderson's Daughter.

News has just been received in Macon announcing the sad death of Miss Ethel, the youngest daughter of Hon. Clifford Anderson. Miss Anderson died in Colorado, where she was carried some time ago by her father for the benefit of her health. Her remains will reach Macon tomorrow. The deceased was a most charming and lovable young lady and the news of her death brought much sorrow to Macon.

BROKE THE STATE RECORD.

A Three-Year-Old at Eatonton Goes a Mile in 2:39.

Eatonton, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The first day of Putnam county's races was a great success. A large and enthusiastic crowd was on hand. The races have never been equaled on this track. There were five entries for the three minute class. Fannie G., entered by J. T. Dennis, won, the time being 2:42, 2:41, 2:42 1-2, 2:44, 2:39.

This broke the state record for three-year-olds.

For the 2:29 class there were three entries. Ella O. K., entered by Captain A. L. Riley, won in 2:31, 2:29, 2:31 1-2.

The purses ranged from $150 down.

It is thought that tomorrow's races will far surpass today's and a very large crowd will be here. A special train was ordered by a party of men at Machen, but through some error the order was not received in time to send out the train.

THE FATHER'S LONG RIDE.

Rev. Father Hennessy Travels Sixty-Eight Miles in Response to a Sick Call.

Brunswick, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Perhaps no man in the city bears the fatigues of the situation better than Father Hennessy, the whole-souled priest who never sleeps, but is always on the go. Breathing the pestilential air without fear, he walks miles every day, answering his calls of duty; always smiling and his voice often attuned to song, he shows an indifference to danger and maintains a good humor which is wonderful.

One of his feats was accomplished today when he went thirty-four miles to the bedside of a patient and returned joyous and happy as though he had been off on a picnic. Goins's livery stable furnished the team. Father Hennessy makes many of these little side trips. His trip of today, sixty-eight miles altogether, was made in about eight hours, which was remarkably fine time.

When the epidemic is over it will have furnished to the state in Father Hennessy another of those moral heroes who have won their right to consideration wherever they appear.

CHURCH SERVICES RESUMED.

The Episcopalians of Waycross Will Soon Build a Manse.

Waycross, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Rev. W. W. Kimball arrived here with his family last week. He is rector of the Episcopal church at this place. Services were held in the church last Sunday for the first time in several weeks. There was a large attendance. A choir was organized, with Miss Hattie Oleman as organist, assisted by Mr. Fifer with a violin.

Mrs. Kimball is a highly cultured and beautiful lady and has made many friends since her arrival here. There is a movement on foot to erect a beautiful manse. The congregation has increased during the last few months. The church will not have a sufficient seating capacity to accommodate the people who will attend the services during the next few months. The choir is composed of the best musical talent in the city.

TRIED TO BURN THE BODY.

But the Fire Went Out and the Wife Murder Was Discovered.

West Point, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Joe Spence, a negro living five miles from here, in Chambers county, Alabama, killed his wife last night. She was about to quit him because of his cruelty. After murdering her Spence threw the body in the fireplace and put a burning lightwood knot on her breast. The fire went out before the body was burned. Spence has fled.

Hephzibah Personals.

Hephzibah, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Dr. F. E. Tarver, for a number of years mayor of this village, a prominent man and an excellent citizen, a successful physician and surgeon, has moved to Augusta, where he will practice his profession.

Dr. Robert Cloud, of Austell, Ga., has rented a house and expects to move here shortly.

Dr. R. L. Miller, of Sandersville, Ga., has moved here and suspends his professional sign on upper Broad street.

Miss Kate Wicker will open her school near Mr. Wethersbee's store in a few days.

Miss Jennie Dickinson is teaching school at Blythe.

Miss Georgia Haynie began school at the Bridwell academy yesterday.

The mercury dropped to 40 degrees this morning. There was a killing frost and thin sheets of ice.

Brown's Mills Burned.

Milledgeville, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—The fine gin, grist and saw mills belonging to D. W. Brown, at Brown's crossing, with several thousand bushels of cotton seed and a good deal of cotton, were burned last night. Mr. Brown is one of the most prominent men of the county, being a county commissioner. The loss falls heavily upon him, there being no insurance. The location of the mills was at a railroad crossing and small settlement eight miles west of here. The loss will be about $10,000. Nothing was saved.

SLEEP-WALKING PASTOR.

He Cuts Up Shindigs Before "An Admiring Public."

Oakland, Ill., November 1.—The little town of Warrenton, three miles south of here, is considerably excited over the action of Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of the East Donica circuit.

Last night about 11 o'clock, as George Brown, of this city, was passing along Main street, Warrenton, he was astonished to meet Rev. Mr. Lawrence, attired only in a night shirt and a wide-brimmed straw hat. As the pastor passed him Mr. Brown noticed that his eyes were tightly closed, and surmising that he was a somnambulist, he determined to follow him.

When Rev. Lawrence reached the gate of the Christian churchyard he entered, closely followed by Mr. Brown, and walking to the south side of the church, he grasped the lightning rod and began to ascend. Seizing him by the shirt, Mr. Brown endeavored to pull him down, but the cloth gave way and the minister climbed to the cornice and then crawled to the incline of the roof, seating himself on the roof. He slid to the bottom of the incline, catching by a slight projection at the very edge.

He continued this performance until Mr. Brown became alarmed, and seizing the rope of the church bell he began to ring for help. The people of the town mistaking it for a fire alarm, turned out en masse and assembled in the churchyard to the number of 300, and watched the minister's strange actions for nearly half an hour. At the end of this time he descended the rod and passing through the crowd made his way to his boarding house.

On being interviewed this morning he declared that he knew nothing of what happened the night before. He now sleeps with his leg chained to a bedpost. A young lady secured the piece of shirt that was torn off, dividing it among her friends as souvenirs of the incident. She says she will put her piece in a crazy quilt. The people who witnessed the performance enjoyed it very much, and the minister is none the worse except for a severe cold.

After a pleasant trip of two weeks to Chicago taking in the fair, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Edward White, Sr., and Mrs. W. T. Akers have returned home.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Mr. Scott Makes Concessions Which Satisfy the Men,

SO THERE WILL NOT BE A STRIKE

Grand Chiefs Hold a Conference with the Georgia Road's Officials, and Adjust the Grievances.

Augusta, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—There will be no strike among the engineers, conductors and firemen of the Georgia railroad. The impending trouble between the road officials and the employes was amicably settled this afternoon. Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Chief E. E. Clark, of the railway conductors, and Chief F. P. Sargeant, of the railway firemen, arrived in Augusta this morning and this afternoon they held a close conference with Acting General Manager T. K. Scott, Superintendent S. A. Hemphill and Master Machinist John S. Cook, officers of the Georgia road. The grievance of the employes was that in September, 1890, General Manager Greene, of the Georgia road, entered into an agreement with the engineers, firemen and conductors, in which he agreed at no time to change their wages or their regulations without due and sufficient notice to the men. The rate of wages then in force and the rules governing work were not to be disturbed without formal notice. Six weeks ago radical changes were made without such notice. Crews were taken off, denying men needed rest. Changes were also made in the manner of paying off. It was stipulated in the agreement alluded to that the men should not run every night. This has been ignored and men between here and Atlanta have had to run every night.

The men themselves by committee called on the acting general manager and they could not arrange matters. They were dissatisfied with the orders which disregarded the old agreement. Therefore they sent on for the chiefs of the organizations. At a conference this afternoon the railroad authorities concluded to yield to the requests of the men that all the regulations governing them be placed where they were when General Manager Greene temporarily left the control of the road.

In the matter of returning the train crews that were taken off the road declined. Acting General Manager Scott will refer that to General Manager Greene and he and the men will settle the matter. If it is not done Messrs. Sargeant, Clark and Arthur will return to the city and again take up the subject. The labor chiefs said that they did not yield the principle involved. However, they did not want to act arbitrarily. They would accept the conditions as stated. All the chiefs left tonight.

Tired of Living.

Savannah, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—A. Lemmet, a German about sixty-six years of age, committed suicide tonight by swallowing a bottle of laudanum. Lemmet kept a small grocery store at the corner of Habersham and Charlton streets, which his wife ran for him. He has not been doing well of late and it is supposed that he took a dose in a fit of despondency. No other cause could be assigned for his action, as he left no word behind to explain why he did it.

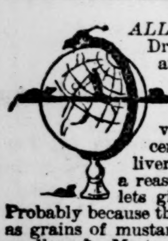
Threatens to Become Dangerous.

Waycross, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Maxey Duprees, a young white man, twenty-four years old, was arrested on the charge of lunacy and put in jail here last night. He is at times a raving maniac and threatens to be a dangerous person if allowed to remain at liberty. He is from Florida.

Jailed for Criminal Assault.

Griffin, Ga., November 1.—(Special.)—Today Perry Jackson, colored, of Cabbins district, about seven miles east of Griffin, was brought here and lodged in jail on the charge of criminally assaulting his fourteen-year-old daughter.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.



ALL OVER THE GLOBE—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are known. Pills of American manufacture easily lead. Why? Because they're smaller; the vegetable extracts are concentrated. There are many liver pills, yet there must be a reason why Dr. Pierce's Pellets give the *best* satisfaction. Probably because they're sugar-coated, small as grains of mustard seed, therefore, easily swallowed. Most of all—they act in a *natural* way, and are effective in result. Then, too, after they're taken they can't be felt—so different from the old-fashioned pills, with their griping and violence.

For indigestion, pain in stomach, costiveness and habitual constipation, as well as sick and bilious headaches, these "Pellets" bring such a lasting *cure*, that they can be guaranteed. Your money is returned, if they do not give satisfaction.

The stepping-stone to Consumption—is Catarrh. It don't pay to let it go, when the makers of Dr. Sage's Remedy will give $500 if they can't effect a permanent *cure* of your Catarrh.

BAD BLOOD Is a source of much suffering. The system should be thoroughly cleansed of all impurities, and the Blood kept in a healthy condition. S. S. S. removes all taint of whatsoever origin, and builds up the general health.

For three years I was so troubled with malarial poison that life lost all its charms; I tried mercurial and Potash remedies, but could get no relief; A few bottles of S.S.S. made a complete and permanent cure,

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oct 12—20t thur sat tues n r m

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What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary,
Boston, Mass.
Allen C. Smith, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

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We handle Shoes at wholesale exclusively and offer you not only the largest stock in the city to select from, but prices that CANNOT BE MATCHED and styles that will insure quick sales.

Our stock is complete in everything in the way of Shoes, from the cheapest (20 cents per pair) upward, including our well-known brands, the OLD COLONY SHOE COMPANY'S in men's fine goods and the QUEEN AND CRESCENT SHOE COMPANY'S in ladies' fine wear.

We respectfully solicit your Shoe trade and guarantee satisfaction in every particular. Send us your orders, or be sure to see us before you buy. Very truly yours,

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,
Corner Decatur and Pryor Streets, Atlanta, Ga

POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR CO.,

7-13 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Liquors, Brandies, Wines, Gins, Beers

and other articles usually kept in a first-class liquor store.

We are proprietors of the well-known brand, "Stone Mountain" corn whisky. Special attention is invited to this whisky, as it is conceded to be the best corn whisky made in America. Give us a trial order for it, or any other goods you may desire.

'PHONE 48. nov 1—2m

American Plan $3.00 to $5.00 per day. European Plan $1.50 to $3.50 per day.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA, GA.

FINEST AND BEST MANAGED HOTEL IN THE SOUTH.

Applications will be received for a limited number of permanent guests at special rates.

oct20—3m top col

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER—Young man 19 or 20, gentlemanly manners, ative and honest can secure good position with manufacturing concern as stenographer, typewriter and office clerk. Forward references quick. Manufacturer, 1032 Reynolds street, Augusta, Ga. nov 1-3t.

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary. $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug. 13—6m.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A competent nurse—middle aged woman preferred—experienced in handling very young child. None other need apply. Good home and wages to right person. 168 Formwalt street. nov2-2t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position by a man of good executive ability, well posted in general rules of business, correspondence, credits, books and accounts, banking, etc. Able to manage and direct any commercial or manufacturing business. Reference of the highest grade. Address Commercial, care general delivery, postoffice, city. oct 31—3t tues thur sat.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Atlanta suburban acreage property for a plantation in northern Alabama, Georgia or Carolina, Piedmont region. Addres Lock box 374, Atlanta, Ga. oct 29-2w.

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

I WISH TO RENT on north side eight-room cottage with all modern conveniences. Will pay $25 to $30 per month and take three-year lease. Address Box 410. wed fri.

FOR RENT.—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—Desirable 10-room house, gas and water, 32 Church street; close in, near Peachtree street. Apply 10 West Ellis street. nov 1-3t.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice. New house, newly furnished. Hot and cold baths.

FOR RENT—Two or three choice rooms, furnished, suitable for light housekeeping; with gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, etc. 98 Irwin street, between Jackson street and Boulevard.

FOR RENT—Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office. tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A full line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors, depository boxes; also some second-hand safes taken in exchange. Phone 724. Call or address B. F. Smith, 34 West Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. apr1 1—6m

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall St.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10c. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sep 1-1y.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july16-1y

MONEY TO LOAN.

WE HAVE the following sums to lend on improved city property: $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000. Money here. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. oct27-1w

WE ARE prepared to negotiate loans on central and improved residence property. Apply in person. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. oct15-1m

WE BUY notes, loan money on good collateral and negotiate loans at No. 42 South Pryor st. oct11 to jan1

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—For a quick selling patented invention just being put on the market. Sold only through agents. Good profits and a clear field. Sample by mail, 25 cents. The Ohio Novelty Company, D. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio. oct24-1y

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Good second-hand safe, cheap. The C. A. Dahl Company, 10 Marietta street.

WANTED—To buy a good second-hand church bell. G. B. Adair, 23 1-2 West Alabama street. nov2-3t

DENTISTRY FOR THE PEOPLE—Wanted, at the dental college opposite the Grady hospital, during the next twenty days, 1,000 persons to have their teeth filled free of charge. Appointments made any day from 1 to 5 p. m. with the demonstrators in charge will receive prompt attention. oct 31—14t

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any good notes well secured. Apply or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. oct 31—1m

REMOVAL.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY have removed their office to 23 1-2 West Alabama street, opposite Constitution building. nov 1-3t.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Party desiring to invest $500 in safe and substantial business and devote his time and attention to office work. Address at once, M. N., care Constitution.

$1,200 WILL BUY a well-established manufacturing business that is now doing a large and profitable business. Expense of operating very small. This is a chance of a life time. Reasons for selling bad health. Terms reasonable. Address "Coursey," Constitution office. oct 27-fri su tu th sat su.

CAPITALISTS' OPPORTUNITY—An interest for sale in the largest business concern of the kind in the south. Incorporated and business increasing yearly. A salaried position of $100 per month to the purchaser. None but men of the finest business discretion and management need apply. Address Business, Box 542, Atlanta, Ga. oct 26—4t thus fri sat sun

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand), are the best, safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c (stamps) for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. april6-156t-thur-sat-sun

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—BOARDERS. Large, pleasant rooms, connecting or single. Private bath. Close to business; churches and good neighborhood; splendid table. 11 Luckie street.

Brookwood Floral Co.,

COLIN OGSTON, Manager.

Growers of Choice Flowers.

Salesroom, 13 Kimball House, Decatur St. Greenhouses at Brookwood 3 1-2 miles out on Peachtree road. Visitors cordially invited to inspect same. Orders for shipments solicited. Telephone 175. oct24-1m

Pure Georgia Corn Whisky, old and new, very old Peach and Apple Brandies. The R. M Rose Co., 12 Marietta St

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28½ WHITEHALL

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The Weekly, per year	1.00

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JACKSONVILLE—W. E. Armstrong.
CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium hotel and annex, Hotel Rossmore, Hotel Victoria, Hotel Ingram, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 2, 1893.

What the Platform Says.

"We denounce the republican legislation, known as the Sherman act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debts."

Ballot Reform in Georgia.

The bill introduced in the house by Representative Doolan, of Chatham, to make the Australian ballot system apply to counties of over 40,000 population, is a good bill, as far as it goes.

The truth is, the proposed system should be made to cover every county in the state. Many states, east, west and south, have adopted this ballot law, and its workings are largely satisfactory. It is doing more for a free and honest ballot than any other one thing, and the sooner we have it in Georgia the better.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Doolan's bill will meet with so much favor that it will be amended so as to embrace the entire state.

"At Last!"

"At last!" exclaims Editor Watterson, with a shout of triumph, as he announces the repeal of the law of 1890 and the revival of the demonetization act of 1873. We gather from the ecstasy with which the announcement is made in The Courier-Journal that the demonetization of silver is in the nature of a personal triumph for Editor Watterson, and yet, when we remember the skill, the enthusiasm, the judgment, the tact and the indefatigable energy which for ten years Editor Watterson displayed in behalf of the restoration of the double standard as the basis of our currency system, we cannot but believe that the demonetization of silver by the co-operation of the democratic and republican leaders is an overwhelming defeat of The Courier-Journal's most sincere and consistent editorial policy.

We observe that Editor Watterson is inclined to qualify in some degree the possible good effects of the repeal of the Sherman act—or, to put it plainly, the demonetization of our silver coin. He says that good times will not return all at once; that prosperity will fight shy of us for some time yet; that the affair known as "lack of confidence" will require a few weeks, maybe a few months, of grace before it can be induced to smoothe its wrinkled front and change its clothes and get down to business.

We are glad that Editor Watterson is inclined to practice the great art of conservatism in this matter. It is a beautiful art, and we commend it to all who are engaged in the business of prophecy with respect to the demonetization of silver.

My Lady's Money.

The story comes from New York that Jack Astor has given $1,000,000 to his sister, Mrs. Drayton, to rescue the lady from a very painful position and reinstate her in society.

Whether this be true or not, it is understood that some of the Astors will do their level best to make Mrs. Drayton a social factor again. The lady has plenty of money under her father's will, and if she needs a million to set her on her feet among the 400 she can command it.

But something besides money will be needed in this case. Old Mrs. Astor and Jack will work for Mrs. Drayton, but society will wait to see how the young women of the Astor family act in the matter. The New York Recorder says that if young Mrs. John Jacob Astor would constantly go out with Mrs. Drayton, have her at her house and fight her battles, society would again receive the woman who is now under a cloud.

Money alone, however, will not rehabilitate the lady. In this country wealth is a potential influence in society, but there must, when a woman is concerned, be at least a tolerably passable character. With men it makes less difference. An ex-convict has just finished a $1,500,000 residence in New York, and he will never have much trouble about getting into metropolitan society. The money that some men have is the best thing about them.

A woman must have some little character or a million would not keep her up in any American city. If the better circles of society women turn the cold shoulder to a shady sister the jig is up with her, no matter how big her bank account may be.

Mrs. Drayton got out of society under very interesting circumstances, and her return trip will attract general attention.

State Banks and the Tariff.

It is intimated from Washington that Mr. Cleveland is in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, and will so express himself officially when congress meets in regular session.

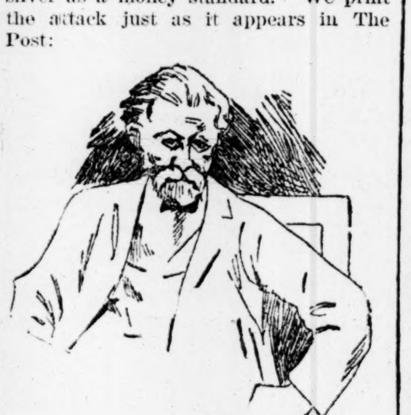
It is to be hoped that these intimations are justified. The repeal of this prohibitory and unconstitutional tax is more desirable now than ever since silver has been demonetized. It was regarded as a measure of reform when the recommendation for repeal was placed in the platform, but the people will hail it as a measure of relief when the single gold standard—which is a contracting standard—begins to do its perfect work here as it has done it in Europe.

An increase in the medium of exchange—an enlargement of the volume of currency—will counteract in some degree the contraction of the single gold standard. The additions made to our currency by state banks of issue will have the effect of causing a healthy rise in prices, and will stimulate all the elements that have their natural growth during periods of prosperity.

It is to be hoped that the differences that have manifested themselves among democrats on the silver question will be merged into a unanimous desire to carry out the remaining pledges of the platform. These pledges—the repeal of the bank tax and the reform of the tariff to a revenue basis—will heal all the wounds that have been made in the party by the heated controversy over silver, and give the people substantial relief.

A Vicious Attack.

We are shocked and amazed to find in the columns of The Boston Post the following deadly attack on Mr. Voorhees, who has led the movement to destroy silver as a money standard. We print the attack just as it appears in The Post:



Now, we submit that Mr. Voorhees has not deserved such treatment as this, particularly while in the hands of his friends. He has never flickered. With a minority at his back, as admitted by Senator Gorman, he has waited patiently until, by means of persuasion and other methods not unknown to the politicians, he had secured a majority for his repeal bill. And now, in return for this he is to be represented in the goldbug organs as a disreputable tramp, who has just crawled from under a haystack, and is reflecting over the food problem.

Mr. Voorhees may have been slightly disfigured during the all-night session, but he has never reached the point of collapse portrayed by The Post's pictorial editor. It is time to call a halt in this business. The humorous paragrapher is bad enough, but if his efforts are to be supplemented by portraits cut at random by the Joab blade of the political editor, there will be no peace in this land of freedom for our public men.

Our Jubilant Republican Friends.

When the extra session was called, our republican contemporaries loudly proclaimed that Mr. Cleveland could not obtain unconditional repeal without the support of the republicans in congress. They declared that the democratic majority favored free silver coinage, and that the silver repealers on that side were half-hearted and inactive.

This cry was continued all through the session, but assurances were given that the president would have republican sympathy and aid. Now, that the fight is over, the republican organs are jubilant. They claim unconditional repeal as a republican victory under the leadership of John Sherman.

All this boasting is unnecessary. Nobody denies the claim that the republicans have won a remarkable victory. It is a well-known fact, fresh in the public mind, that a majority of democrats in both houses favored and voted for the repeal of the Sherman law by the substitution of the Bland-Allison act for the Wilson bill in the house, and the Voorhees bill in the senate. Yet, notwithstanding this situation, the republicans drew to their support a sufficient number of democrats to finally secure the passage of unconditional repeal, and in all the movements leading to this result John Sherman was confessedly the controlling factor.

Let the republicans make the most of their victory. In no sense can it be claimed as a democratic triumph.

The Decline of Farm Products.

A correspondent of The Montgomery Advertiser makes a ridiculous attempt to discredit our recent statement to the effect that the five great staples of the farm have declined 82 per cent since 1875.

The writer in The Advertiser will find the whole matter exhaustively treated in a notable editorial printed in The New York Sun about two months ago, and in Erastus Wiman's new book, "Chances of Success." These authorities state that corn, cotton, wheat, oats and hay have declined 82 per cent since 1875. The tables of statistics given to support this assertion show the value of the average yield of an acre under each of these staples. If we take the totals of farm acreage for the five staples, we find that an acre yields now $40.75 as against $78.21 in 1870. Nor does this tell the whole story. An estimate should be made of the reduced value of animals which in many cases have suffered a great decline. To put it in round numbers, the purchasing power of the farmer is less this year by $1,500,000,000 than his income in 1870.

These points have been elaborated from time to time and are not disputed. If The Advertiser's correspondent will study acreage yields and prices during the past twenty years or so he will be forced to the conclusion that the statisticians quoted by us have made no mistake in their figuring.

The telegram with regard to the shipment of gold by Lazard Freres, on which we based some brief editorial remarks yesterday, came south in a tangled condition. It came to us stating that $1,000,000 in gold was to be exported, to The Savannah News stating that $1 in gold was to be imported, and in some of the metropolitan papers the amount was mixed. The gold, however, was to be imported.

Mr. Voorhees may forgive The Boston Post, but we doubt it.

John Sherman needs a rest.

Mr. Gorman's candor continues to attract attention.

John Sherman recently announced that he is a bimetallist. Will he now pose as a tariff reformer? We hope not.

It is said that Senator Hill now proposes to lead the fight in favor of the free coinage of silver. He should call on Mr. Gorman to do the steering.

Congressman Livingston evidently wants to get the repeal bill out of the way. This is right; the sooner the people forget the attitude of the democratic minority the better.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the social purity reformer in New York, has received anonymous letters threatening him with assassination.

When the southern farmers produce their own food crops and meat, and make cotton a surplus crop, they will be largely independent of currency contractionists.

The Cincinnati Tribune thinks that as Mr. Cleveland has already shown his disapproval of his party's tariff plank he may treat the state bank plank in the same way.

A committee of colored lawyers is in Washington to urge congress to appropriate one billion dollars to colonize the colored people of this country in Central or South America. Congressman Murray, who belongs to their race, is strongly opposed to the scheme.

When Mr. S. C. Cook lost a lawsuit the other day in Brooklyn he spoke of suicide. His wife suggested that he did not have the nerve, whereupon Mr. Cook blazed away and showed that the lady was mistaken. The suicide was once a millionaire.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton said the other day to the Methodist ministers of Cincinnati: "There is more danger from hypocrisy right in the church and among the ministers than from all the infidelity in the world. If our preachers will not live in accordance with their own doctrines, what can they expect from the laymen? It is becoming absolutely necessary to go outside of the Christian church to find Christianity for the consciences of the northern people have been lulled to sleep."

A new edition of Frank L. Stanton's poems will be out and on sale in a few days. Advance orders for the book have been received from distant cities and the whole edition will be quickly sold. It will be a handsome volume and the admirers of the poet's writings, and those who believe that genius in book form is the best gift at Christmas or any other time, will welcome its appearance. Mr. Stanton's name is already a household word in most American families.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Charlotte Observer: Just as the troubles of the past two or three months are passing away, however, the high tariff organs of the country begin trying to take advantage of the panicky condition of the country to get up another scare, pure and simple. These papers aer now howling tariff. Some of them are sure the repeal bill will have no effect whatever, but that the key to a revival of business lies in the maintenance of the McKinley tariff and in an issue of bonds. The scheme to scare the people into acquiescing in the prohibitory tariff administration is not going to work. The financial condition of the country lately has made the people feel very conservative, but this has no connection with the tariff question. There are plenty of protectionists who think that a readjustment of the McKinley tariffs can be made to the advantage and benefit of the country.

New York World: A new revenue measure must be one of the first bills to be considered. A treasury deficit is in sight. It must be met temporarily by a bond issue or by some plan for utilizing the silver bullion owned by the government. But the revenues must be increased for two or three years to come, or until the democrats can put in force their pledges of retrenchment. Tariff reform has been twice demanded by the people and promised by the democratic party. That demand must be heeded. That promise must be met. A new tariff bill should be ready for the consideration of the house on the day of its reassembling, and should be pressed to a passage with all the haste consistent with deliberate and intelligent action.

New York Advertiser: The democratic party divided, incapable and undisciplined, was powerless to repeal the law without republican assistance, as the vote shows. This assistance was cheerfully given, much as a sick man's whim is humored when it will do him no harm even if it does him no good.

Boston Herald: It will be seen that both political parties have been greatly contaminated by the silver heresy. The two representative men who stand out conspicuously in their advocacy of sound money are President Hayes, republican, and President Cleveland, democratic.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Lithonia New Era: Governor Northen's message was read to the general assembly on Wednesday, and it was an able paper.

Jonesboro Enterprise: The governor's message was a lengthy document and touched upon everything of any special interest to the state.

Clarkesville Advertiser: The message of the governor, sent to the legislature the first day of the session, shows his interest and close attention to the welfare of the state.

Monroe Advertiser: The governor's message was promptly laid before the general assembly. It contains in general such recommendations as shown that our chief executive is watching the interest of the state and its people. His recommendations relative to tax returns, payment of teachers in public schools, reformatory schools, chaingang convicts, board of health, etc., are opportune and should receive the earnest consideration of the lawmakers.

Waynesboro Citizen: The governor's message is in print and very ably sums up the situation. The trouble in national affairs, and the many ills now disturbing the country at large, are attributed to the heavy protective tariff. He asks for an expression, through the legislature, on this question; and, also, on the 10 per cent tax levied on state bank issues. In state matters he makes timely allusion to the improper return of taxes—the great burdens that fall on some on account of the inequality of valuation in returns. Justice demands a remedy.

STATE BANKS IN GEORGIA.

Augusta Herald: Let it be hoped that the 10 per cent tax on state banks will be repealed or carried to the high courts and there be declared unconstitutional.

Albany Herald: If the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues is not taken hold of pretty soon the people of the country are going to know why.

Sandersville Progress: State banks is one of the promises of the national democratic platform. With proper safeguards they will meet the demands of the people for a flexible and safe medium of exchange.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

At Parting.

If you should leave me, kissing me goodnight,
And I should know that sweet kiss meant goodby,
I would not give the world my tears, nor sigh
My sorrow in its loveliness and light;

But I would say, "Somewhere the day dawns bright,
And beautiful God's morning draweth nigh
Where rarer rainbows span the stormless sky
And rarer smiles have made the darkness white!"

And some day, dreaming in your home above,
Where there is never dark, or storm, or gloom,
Your lips would feel the last that they knew,
While mine would say: "Earth had for me no love:
It was so lonely in the light and bloom
That through the gates of death I came to you!"

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Every town in the state is talking about the legislature, and it may be remarked that the legislature is talking for every town.

Never Satisfied.

When it's summer man's a-wishin' it was winter—mad and grum;
Jes' prayin' for the frost, winds an' icycles to come;
An' when he gets his winter he's for summer—an' that's why
They kinder run the business like they want to in the sky.

Major Charles W. Hubner will, this winter, deliver a series of lectures in this city on the poets. A notable one of the series will be a lecture on "Sidney Lanier," and a rare treat is in store for the public.

The South Georgia Sentinel is a bright and well-edited weekly newspaper, and is making great headway.

A Legislative Rhyme.

O, the Georgia legislator—
He is full of human natur,'
And he's tasted all its joys and all its ills;
And who is there that's greater
Than the Georgia legislator?
For he tables, then he pockets all the bills!

A New Western Poet.

We have received, through the courtesy of "an ardent admirer," a copy of The Chicago Tribune, dated October 29, 1893, with an account of the life and writings of Mr. Daniel Oscar Loy, a most marvelous poetical boy, who tuned his lyre in honor of "The White City." We had thought, up to date, that Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, of The Century Magazine, had written the best poem on the world's fair, but we are now constrained to say that Mr. Daniel Oscar Loy has surpassed him. Witness the following polished stanzas:

"While looking at the world's fair,
The buildings and their domes,
'O, this is a lovely sight,'
Said Oliver W. Holmes."

The poetry of Mr. Daniel Oscar Loy is certainly without alloy, and our Chicago contemporary is to be congratulated upon giving this great genius to the world.

The Clarkesville Advertiser has the following:

"In the midst of the discussion as to who will be the next governor, there is this assuring fact, that whoever he is, with 'Uncle Bob' as treasurer and W. A. Wright, comptroller, to advise him, he can't go wrong. For, just as sure as the election comes off the same old story of their election will be repeated, to Georgia's good and glory."

The Augusta Evening Herald says in its political notes:

"Hon. F. G. duBignon will be found a strong factor in the senatorial race next year. His support will be very strong."

The Albany Herald pays this compliment to "one of ours:"

"There is not a more interesting repartment in The Constitution than that of "L. L. K.," in "Tabernacle Talk." His poetical effusions are gems.

PROMINENT GEORGIANS.

Monroe Advertiser: Colonel O. H. B. Bloodworth, one of our wide-awake representatives, after three days' diligent work in the legislature last week, was at home Saturday. He reports that the legislature is pushing the business of that body with diligence.

Jonesboro Enterprise: That distinguished young statesman, and our worthy senator, Hon. Steve Clay, was wielding the gavel as president of the senate and his grand appearance and admirable proficiency as a presiding officer should fill with pride every man in the thirty-fifth district.

Jonesboro Enterprise: It was pleasing to observe the great popularity among the numerous legislators which is enjoyed by the representative of Clayton. He was hailed heartily by every group and the greeting extended to him by all was convincing proof that he is held in the highest esteem. Clayton has cause to congratulate her member in the body of lawmakers, for there is none more worthy or efficient.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Spring Place Jimplecute: A fellow in this county recently prosecuted another for stealing a dog. A good 'possum dog is a scarce commodity in Murray county.

Jonesboro Enterprise: A little one-horse merchant of our town actually had the gall to write a note to a certain man in town and dun him for 5 cents. The man paid it and made the merchant write him a receipt. The gentleman tore the receipt up and threw it in his face. He did not resent it.

Douglas Breeze: Mr. Willie Knight, living near here, happened to a serious, yet somewhat ludicrous accident last Tuesday. As he was passing by a vicious cow, she kicked at him. He attempted to return the compliment, but missing her his other foot slipped from under him and he fell, breaking one of his arms and bruising his back. Dr. Amerson was called and treated the wound.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Jonesboro Enterprise: It is a great body—truly they are representative gentlemen and we reiterate the sentiment of the people generally when we say that they will do good work for the next fifty days.

Monroe Advertiser: A good crop of bills were introduced the first day, and the number has been increased daily. The members seem to be awake to the interest of the people, and manifest a readiness to work and dispatch business.

Albany Herald: The Georgia legislature could do nothing better than to provide for the quarterly payment of the school teachers. This is the kind of legislation it ought to give attention first. Instead of that, they are fooling away time on the cigarette.

DIET FOR THE AGED.

Food That Will Invigorate and Restore Energy.

I find, says a writer in The Gentleman's Magazine, that if old people are put on a good meat diet in the way of strong soup, beef tea, and animal food, and only just sufficient farinaceous food and fats and sugar to maintain the heat of the body, they increase wonderfully in energy, as they often express it, feel twenty years younger. This is only natural; it is a food of energy, the food that builds up muscle, nerve and constitutional stamina.

The requirements of the system of old age, as a rule, are not very great, and more harm is done by taking too much food than by taking too little. I have known people considerably over seventy derive the greatest benefit from a thorough change in diet. It seems to rejuvenate them. Of course, in old age care should be taken that the body is not subject to rapid changes of temperature. When the nervous power is decreasing, as the result of old age, and the system is losing power of combating cold and strain upon its energy, a stimulating diet invigorates and is conducive to maintaining constitutional stamina better than any other.

Any natural death but from old age and general decay is an accidental death—that is, it is due to causes which might, and even, perhaps, could have been entirely avoided and remedied in earlier years. But, of course, all the secrets of attaining extreme age are not even now within our reach, and the few that I have pointed out are but a few, and those of the commonest.

It is the inevitable law of nature that we must die. The vital energy that is implanted in the body at birth is the only means to sustain it for a certain number of years. It may be husbanded or wasted, made to burn slowly or rapidly. It is like the oil in a lamp, and may be burned out to little effect in a little time, or carefully husbanded and preserved, and thus made to last longer and burn brighter.

It is a mooted question whether every individual is not at birth gifted with the same amount of vital energy and of life-sustaining power. The probability is that each is. The circumstances of the environment from the cradle to the grave determine its future destiny.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Relief for the Courts.

Editor Constitution: Like some disease which comes unheralded and with relentless power swoops down onto a community, gathering into its embrace every household and becomes epidemic, so do the waves of sentiment and disposition to bring about reforms in every vocation which men follow. Every fellow feels that it is his bounden duty to lend a hand in order to consummate a satisfactory beneficial result. This arises because of the patriotic influences which are instilled in every human breast.

There is now a wave of reform in our judicial procedure passing over this state. It has its center in Atlanta; it engages the attention of the judges of the courts in every circuit; it caused the bar of Atlanta, noted for its pleasant relations, to indulge in a very heated, if not acrimonious discussion as to what methods should be adopted in order to put an end to the "law's delay." It will engage—it must engage—the careful consideration of the Solons now assembled at the sate's capitol. The judges demand it, the lawyers ask for it, the people are clamorous for relief. That the trial of causes in our courts is delayed for days, weeks, months and even years before parties obtain their just and legal rights is a burning shame and disgrace. It should be remedied without delay.

How to do it is the question. In every suit there are but two matters which are important to the rendition of a fair and just judgment. One is, what is the law in the case? The other is, what are the facts? As to the first there is—there can—be no doubt. The law is certain, sure, absolute and unquestioned. It is a science based upon positive principles, well known to every individual and lodged in every human breast. It has its foundation upon the corner stone, so far as man's decrees go upon the matter: "Thou shalt do unto others as thou wilt have others do unto thee," and every one is presumed to know what the law is. Ignorance excuses no one. In all trials of cases it is pronounced by the judge who presides at the trial. In nine-tenths of all the trials in our courts, there need be—there is no discussion or dispute as to the law of the case. Therefore, there is no unusual or unnecessary delay caused on this account—and consequently "delays of the law" must be attributed to some other source. The only other cause is the ascertainment of the material and important matters which I have designated as

The Facts of the Case.

An experience extending back over a period of thirty years as a practitioner of law in various courts, satisfies me that in any case tried there are rarely ever more than one or two real bona fide issues of fact involved that are material or important for a jury to pass on in order to arrive at "a correct and true verdict." I doubt not this experience will be verified by any judge who has presided at trials, and much older and more experienced members of the bar will attest the correctness of the assertion. Take any ordinary suit or claim, under the form and manner of our pleadings and mode of procedure, the entry of an appearance for the defendant or not, as it may happen, the plaintiff is required to submit to a jury an amount of useless and unnecessary evidence in order to make out his claim, when it is altogether possible, and more than probable, that there is no question between the parties themselves as to the right of the plaintiff to a judgment in his favor for the full amount sued for. And again, where there is a bona fide defense to a suit, the same routine of evidence must be produced by the plaintiff before the defendant or his attorney is required to say a word. How much time would be saved if there was a law enacted requiring each party to every suit to so prepare their cases that when their day in court comes the real and substantial points of difference alone should be submitted to the jury for their consideration, stripped of all matters about which there is no dispute or antagonism.

How Can It Be Accomplished

is one of the subjects which I apprehend was seriously considered or will be considered by the learned gentlemen who compose the committee of the Atlanta bar that was appointed to suggest some method of relief for the over-burdened dockets of the superior and city courts in this county. A law enacted by the present general assemy on the line suggested above I am sure will accomplish the purpose. Such a law need not be local or confined in its operation but, might be a general law regulating the practice in every court in the state. Already a law similar in its character has been enacted to relieve some of the burdens of our overworked supreme court. It compels parties appellant in that tribunal not only to make out a brief of evidence, but also only a brief of such matters in the record as are material to a clear understanding of the errors complained of and sought to be corrected. I am aware there is some objection to the reintroduction of what are commonly called "special pleadings" and the old "rule days." For the purpose in hand it is unnecessary to discuss the fitness or propriety of their readoption at present, since every lawyer must admit that it would be immensely beneficial if there were a law requiring the defendant in his answer to admit or deny specifically such matters as are plainly, fully and distinctly set forth in plaintiff's charge or demand, and in default of such answer the plaintiff's charge or demand will be considered by the court and taken as true. It appears to me that this would materially lighten the burden of juries and the courts. Another suggestion I would make is the enactment of a law empowering the judges or courts to order every case, where the plea of "general issue" is filed, into the hands of some competent person as referee to take testimony outside of court and discover what the real points at issue are and report the same to the court for trial, at which trial no other matter may be introduced. The saving of time to the court and juries will be largely increased. More cases will be tried in a day and it will rarely occur that any case will consume a full day's session in order to arrive at a correct and just end of the litigation. I do not agree with some of my friends that relief is to come by increasing and dividing up the courts. We lawyers have now more courts than we can attend, and when the same jurisdiction prevails, by our system, one division of court is made to lose valuable time while waiting for some busy lawyer to finish his engagement in another branch. Clients want their especial attorneys to look after their interests in each of the courts and no plan has yet been suggested where any individual can be and occupy two places at the same time. Yours truly

JOSEPH H. SMITH.

The Embezzler's Danger.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is probably true that the embezzler is never an intentional thief to begin with. He takes a certain sum of money that he thinks he can soon replace, and deceives himself with the idea that he is merely a borrower. But with this first false step a course of continuous peculation becomes inevitable. He never reaches the point where he can propitiate his evil destiny and recover the lost virtue of integrity. Persistence in a wrong that may originally have been tempered with a purpose of future honesty corrupts his entire nature by easy degrees, and the first thing he knows he has discarded the pretty notion of restitution, and is stealing to the full etxent of his opportunity in a systematic and remorseless way. He is certain to be caught at last; and it would seem that this well-known fact should of itself be sufficient to deter him from inviting the terrible penalty which detection involves. But it is to be considered at the same time that human nature is not a perfect product even in its best estate, and that none of us dare be sure of our wisdom and our righteousness in every emergency. All men have their imprudent days—their times of moral laxity, when the weak spots in their organizations are open to attack under conditions of peculiar danger to their well being. It is the first step that counts for most in any criminal career. When a man starts down hill the road is insidiously smoothed and widened for him, and he finds it much harder to come back than to go ahead. This is the great lesson of breaches of trust to those who are serving in positions that put their honesty to daily test. There is but one safe course, and that is to avoid the least deviation from the line of rectitude, no matter what inducements may be whispered by spirits of mischief in favor of a contrary policy.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

Al. Field, the minstrel, is not only one of the finest and most energetic burnt cork artists in the country, but he is also a good deal of a politician, and on his "native heath" which is Columbus, O., he is regarded as an active factor in political affairs. He keeps his eyes open, too, as he goes through the country.

"We have just come from the east," said he yesterday afternoon as he sat in the dressing room between acts, "and I tell you the condition of affairs is mighty bad. I am a democrat and have always been. My father is a Virginian and has voted the democratic ticket ever since he has voted at all, but out in Ohio it looks to me as if he and everybody else is going to vote for McKinley. The fact of the matter is the great trouble is not due to so much bad financial legislation as it is to the failure of the party in power to show where it stands on the tariff. The Constitution struck the keynote when, immediately after the election, it demanded that congress have a special session at once. I have that editorial in my scrap book. I know that if this had been done, and if the party had put itself on record then as to what its position would be on the tariff question, we would not have had the trouble we have had in Ohio, and I believe the same condition of affairs maintains in the east. The manufacturing industries were crippled by the failure of the party to take some action on the tariff. The crippling of these industries threw the workingmen out of employment and brought about this condition of affairs which came at a time that enabled the moneyed men of the east to lay all the trouble to the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. If they had done something on the tariff we never would have heard of this other trouble. As it is, they do not seem any nearer giving us tariff legislation than they were before. How is it going in Ohio? My boy, it is just a question of majority, and it ain't goug to be a very small majority, you can bet on that."

Field, by the way, comes from an illustrious family. Eugene Field, the humorist and poet, of Chicago, is his cousin, and as boys they were great chums.

"I have tried time and again to get Gene to go into something where he would make more money," said Al, in talking of his illustrious cousin. "He is a born comedian, and on the stage would make dollars where he makes cents at his present business. He laughs at me for sticking at the black-face business. I tell him I am as good a nigger as he is a poet, and that my burnt cork makes me hundreds where his poetry makes him dollars. So the laugh is not altogether on me after all."

Hon. Mel Branch, of Columbia, came in yesterday and was given a hearty reception by the boys at the capitol.

"I am a litle late, you see," said Mel, "but I have been devoting my time to the honest labor of plowing. Don't I look it?"

Somebody laughed, and Ham spoke up.

"Uncle Bob Hardeman is going to dock you $7 a day for every day you have been absent," said the gentleman from Hall.

"Well, I won't kick," said Mel. "If you are worth $4 a day to the state I am worth $7 any day in the week and Sunday, too."

And the laugh was on Ham.

Judge Matt Henry, of Chattooga, ex-member of the legislature, is in the city. He has been down in middle Georgia holding court for Judge Hunt, and on his way back home stopped in to see the boys at the legislature.

Colonel W. H. Toombs, of Washington, is in the city on business. Colonel Toombs is one of the most prominent lawyers of Wilkes county, and came to consult the members of the Wilkes delegation on matters of interest to the county.

The senate and house are going to act together, and if there is any possible way to accomplish it, they are going to secure prompt payment of salaries for the teachers of the state.

"The finance and educational committee of the house," said Mr. Howard, of Baldwin, last night, "have appointed subcommittees to confer with similar subcommittees of the senate's standing committee. Our house committees were appointed yesterday and today the senate agreed to our line of action. The object is to get together at once and determine what we can do in this line to help the teachers of Georgia. That they ought to be treated fairly goes without saying, and to pay them quarterly, at least, is nothing but fairness. Why the members of the legislature should be able to draw their salaries daily if they want to, while the teachers of the state have to wait six, eight, twelve or fifteen months for the meager pay which they receive for their service is hard to explain. Of course we all know how the pesent state of affairs was brought about, but that doesn't make any difference. What we have to look at is the present situation. Something should be done for the teachers; the state should deal by them fairly, and now is the time to act."

"The finance committee of the house is in favor of the establishment of county boards of equalization," said Chairman Fleming at the Kimball last night. "Two bills providing for such re-establishment have been before our committee, but as neither was just what we thought it should be we passed a general resolution expressing the committee's opinion that the boards should be re-established and appointed Messrs. McWhorter, Bacon and Turner as a subcommittee to prepare a bill embodying the committee's ideas."

"That bill that passed the senate today," said Senator Persons, "is one of the most important that the legislature will have."

He referred to the substitute for the Hall bill, classifying crimes and fixing penalties for them.

"You cannot praise too highly that substitute, which, in very condensed form, accomplished something that it was thought would require a revision of the code."

The credit belongs to the subcommittee of the general judiciary committee, Messrs. Jenkins, Daley, Hatcher and Reese, who prepared the substitute.

Mr. J. F. Clancey, a prominent young business man of Columbus, O., and a democrat, does not take a very hopeful view of the situation of the Buckeye State.

"There is, in my opinion, no hope for the election of Neal, and it is only a question of majority now. We hope to keep it down, of course, and I would not be surprised to see McKinley come out 40,000 ahead of Neal. Everything seems to have combined against us this year. The hard times and the failure of the administration to do anything with the tariff, coupled with the shabby treatment we have received by the alleged tariff reformers in the party, have made a combination that have simply knocked us out. We had a good fighting chance at first, but the people have begun to believe that we're not sincere in our protestations for tariff reform and McKinleyism has taken on a renewal of popularity that even the republican managers did not hope for. All our appeals to the administration for anything like aid or assistance have failed and the boys are pretty well disgusted. Still we will make the strongest fight we can under the circumstances."

Mr. Russell Cohen, manager of the Augusta opera house, is in the city on business connected with his theater.

"There is nothing new in Augusta," said he, "except the exposition, and that is undoubtedly the biggest thing out of doors. I don't think there is any doubt of its being the greatest success of any undertaking of the kind that the state has had in years. Everybody down our way is working for the exposition and we believe that it will be a winner."

Hon. Henry Tuck, the brilliant young ex-representative from Clarke, is in the city, stopping at the Kimball.

Paid the Dear Girls too Much Attention.

From Judge.

The Physician—Your system is completely run down. What you need is a long vacation, spent in the country.

Patient—Good heavens, doctor! that's just where I have been all summer.

INDICTED.

Four True Bills Found Against City Marshal McCandless Yesterday,

BY THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY

Charged with Aiding and Abetting Lewis Redwine in the Recent Gate City National Bank Affair,

Four indictments were found by the United States grand jury against City Marshal Edward S. McCandless yesterday.

It is charged that Mr. McCandless, as the cashier of the Gate City National bank at the time of the Redwine embezzlement, was implicated in the transaction by which the bank was defrauded. This grows out of the fact that, being an officer of the bank, and occupying the position of its cashier, he was supposed to have knowledge of the conduct of Redwine, and, in this view of the case, to have assented to the extraction of the money.

The action of the grand jury will be in the nature of a surprise to the many friends of Mr. McCandless. It was generally supposed that, as far as the embezzlement was concerned, the matter would rest solely upon the indictments found against Lewis Redwine.

Mr. McCandless is now the city marshal, having been elected to that position during the early part of the present year. The indictments against him will, no doubt, be regarded as growing out of the legal aspect of the situation, and not as necessarily involving the cashier in any moral turpitude or guilt in connection with the robbery of the bank.

The first charge against Mr. McCandless, which is made the subject matter of one of the indictments, is that of cashing a five-thousand-dollar check drawn by Thomas Cobb Jackson, when the latter had no money to his credit on deposit in the bank.

In another one of the indictments Mr. McCandless is charged with being a party to that affair of last February, when Bank Examiner Campbell came to the city, on his periodical visit, for the purpose of making an inspection.

It was charged against Redwine, as a clever manipulation, that the sum of $25,000 was shifted by him, at the time of the bank examiner's visit, from one department to another, so that the money could be counted a second time and the assets of the bank misrepresented.

The game that was played on the examiner was the cause of his subsequent discharge from the government's employ.

It is now charged in the bill of indictment that is brought against Mr. McCandless that he had a hand in this matter, and was a party to the conspiracy by which the bank was defrauded out of a large sum of money.

The other indictments refer to the same alleged facts, but are brought differently as a matter of legal formality.

Mr. McCandless has not, as yet, given bond, but will execute the same today. When the true bills were returned by the grand jury yesterday afternoon, they were placed in the hands of the clerk and duly entered as matters of record.

In view of the serious nature of the charges, a very heavy bond will be required, but the exact, or even the approximate, size of the bond cannot be conjectured.

Mr. McCandless has a host of friends in the city and throughout the state, and the bond can be given by him, in any amount, without the least difficulty.

The action of the grand jury in finding a true bill against Mr. McCandless is rather unexpected. His friends are confident of his acquittal, in the event the case comes to a trial, and especially in view of the nature of the charges are they anxious for his full and complete vindication.

It is a fact well known in the custom house that the evidence upon which the grand jury found these indictments was somewhat similar to that presented to the previous grand jury, of which Mr. C. S. Kingsberry was foreman, and which that body discredited by refusing to act upon it. Mr. McCandless's friends, knowing this, and knowing his established integrity, are by no means disturbed, and have every confidence that he will be honorably acquitted.

Mr. McCandless, upon being seen last night, said:

"I have no fear of the result. The evidence upon which the indictments were found was ex parti, and will be readily refuted. I ask my friends to suspend all judgment until the trial, which I shall ask for at as early a date as possible.

Mr. McCandless Gives Bond.

Mr. McCandless, at an early hour last night, after having been notified of the action of the grand jury and the existence of the true bills against him, called upon Judge Newman and executed bond for his appearance before the court at the time of the trial. For each of the four indictments the amount of $2,000 was named as the sum of the required bond. This was very readily given in each case, and the bonds altogether aggregated $8,000. They were signed by Mr. Sam Venable as security for Mr. McCandless.

"BEAUTIES OF THE TALMUD."

An Entertaining Lecture by Rabbi Browne at the Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

At the Young Men's Christian Association last night, a remarkable lecture on the "Talmud" was delivered by Rabbi Browne, of Chicago.

The rabbi was not greeted with a very large audience, but all who heard the lecture were most delightfully entertained. The rabbi was at times exceedingly eloquent, and throughout the lecture enjoyed the closest attention of every one present. He explained the "Talmud" as one of the oldest books in existence, and containing the literature, the laws and the philosophy of the ancient Hebrews. It was not a single book, but a collection of books and was famed throughout the world for its marvelous beauty and for its code of ethics which had stood the severest test of civilization. Though laws and customs in other parts of the world had changed, the code of the Jews had existed in the very perfection of immutability.

The speaker referred to the history of the "Talmud" and the persecutions through which it had passed. After this he referred o a number of the truths which it taught nd the principles it inculcated. Among ese were reverence for father and other, charity, and the acquisition and ssemination of knowledge. Peace and the eservation of peace was another ethical aty enjoined by the "Talmud." The greatst of all virtues known to the Hebrews as that of knowledge, and today, throught the world, said the eloquent speaker, ere is not an ignorant Jew, that is, a Jew ho cannot read the language of his navity or his adoption. God has preserved e Jews, because of their inherent and blical love of knowledge. As often as ey had fallen to the earth they had fallen pon the bible, and each time they had sen to be grander in their living and ronger in the faith of their fathers.

The rabbi referred to the reality of Jesus rist and stated that his biography as a acher had been preserved in the "Talmud." Many of the beauties of the gospel were derived from this wonderful book.

SUSPENDED FOR DRINKING.

Patrolman H. J. Smith Cited to the Board for Being Intoxicated on Duty

The very first day Patrolman H. J. Smith ore his natty new winter uniform he is ecused of getting intoxicated while on aty, and in consequence suspended from e force and cited to appear before the ard of police commissioners.

Patrolman Smith is one of the best of "the finest." He is the tall officer with brown moustacheios and goatee and has a very fine record on the force. He has for many months patroled a beat on Decatur street, and not the shadow of a charge has ever been brought against him.

Night before last Sergeant Ozburn thought he detected signs of intoxication in Patrolman Smith's manner and spoke to the officer about it. Smith denied it, but the sergeant reported it to Captain Thompson and the latter carried Smith into his office at police headquarters to ascertain the truth. It was the captain's judgment that Smith was drinking and he made a written report to Chief Connolly.

Yesterday morning Chief Connolly issued a special order, suspending Smith from the force until the charges against him can be investigated. Officer Smith denies the charge.

MRS. VAUGHN FINED $250.

She Said She Was Blameless but the Court Thought Different.

A rather good looking, well-dressed woman of less than thirty years of age appeared in the police court yesterday to answer to the charge of living in a disorderly house. She answered to the name of Mrs. Victoria Vaughn, and gave her residence as Auburn avenue, near the corner of Hilliard street.

Mrs. Vaughn was represented by an attorney and several witnesses and a strong effort was made to prove the charge false. It was shown that Mrs. Vaughn had a husband who was a highly respectable workingman, and that her family connections were of the very best. Notwithstanding this Recorder Calhoun imposed a fine of $250 on her, conditioned upon her removal from her present home on Auburn avenue within the next few days.

One witness stated that he had always known the defendant as "one of the twin sisters."

Being asked how he knew the defendant was not her sister on one occasion, he replied:

"Because I saw the twin sister sitting in the window."

Mrs. Vaughn made a strong statement to the effect that her life had been blameless; that she had never done anything outside the laws of the strictest morality, and her statement was borne out by her personal appearance, but the judge did not think it outweighed the evidence and so fined her as stated above.

A FORTY DAY SESSION.

The Chairman of the House Committees Will Rush Matters Through.

An interesting and important meeting of the chairmen of the various house committees was held at the Kimball last night.

The meeting was called by Speaker Atkinson, and was for the purpose of ascertaining the status of business, with a view to pushing forward legislation and shortening, if possible, the length of the session.

The speaker believes that, by proper work, the session can be cut down to forty days, and, after a full conference, it was determined to use every effort to bring about this end.

The committee of chairmen were in favor of getting through in that time if possible, and they believe it possible.

So a forty-day session it will be if possible. The outlook now is favorable.

MUSIC AND 'POSSUM.

Six Patrolman Entertain Their Superior Officers and Fellow Patrolmen.

One of the most unique entertainments imaginable was that given by Patrolmen Elliott, Shepherd, Moncrief, Holcombe and Norman to their friends last night.

It was an elegant supper, served in the library on the third floor at police headquarters, and was enjoyed by the chief of detectives, the captains and other officers of the force. 'Possum was the biggest item on the menu and eight big brown ones were spread before the officers. An orchestra furnished music while the bluecoats were enjoying the spread. These officers are rapidly becoming famous for their 'possum suppers.

FROM THE HOTEL REGISTERS.

The Aragon: F. W. Leavy, Chattanooga; L. L. Lenox, Nashville; William E. White, New York; John McLaughlin, Jr., New York; A. M. Jones, Chicago; W. R. Harris, New York; J. B. Cobb, Danville, Va.; Alex Cobb, New York; J. W. Milligan, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. R. Overman, Washington, D. C.; W. Fuller, St. Louis; H. W. Young, St. Louis; C. E. Warner, Kansas City; E. P. Waring, South Carolina; W. G. Miller, South Carolina; R. R. Murray, Philadelphia; W. G. Solomon, Macon; H. S. Cook, Macon; Charles E. Smith, Chattanooga; R. G. Thornton, Richmond, Va.

Kimball House: Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Rome, Ga.; J. Rothschild, New York; F. L. Adams, Sandersville; Wallace McPherson, Georgia; George Blalock, Culloden; J. H. Maddox, Culloden; Haden Miller, Birmingham; F. M. Barber, Boston; Mrs. John T. Smith, Knoxville; J. Frank Seavercey, Dover, N. H.; Charles R. Gardner, San Francisco; Leonard Phinizy, Augusta, Ga.; M. H. Cliff, Chattanooga; L. Hahn, Richmond, Va.; Seaborn Reese, Sparta, Ga.; F. L. Cawley, Macon; Miss M. L. Reese, Sparta, Ga.; O. D. Jenkins and wife, Macon; Charles Harrold, Americus, Ga.; H. L. Dodenhoff, Chicago.

IN EAST ALABAMA.

Fire at Opelika—Senators Morgan and Pugh Indorsed.

Opelika ,Ala., November 1.—(Special.)—In his speech here yesterday before the Farmer's Alliance, Hon. Joseph H. Harris, state lecturer of Alabama, advised the alliance to enter politics and at the same time be careful to avoid partisan politics. Mr. Harris made an excellent speech and endorsed Senators Morgan and Pugh's position on the silver question. Hon. B. K. Collier, owing to illness, did not speak, and it was impossible for Senator Goodwin to attend. Quite a large number of representative alliancemen were present.

The beautiful home of Mr. William Ross, on Calhoun street, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The house was vacant at the time and a family was making preparations to move into it at once. How the fire originated is a mystery. The loss is about $4,000.

Cards are out announcing the marriage on November 8th of Mr. Isham J. Dorsey and Miss Mary Nellie Smith. These young people are society favorites and belong to wealthy and influential families.

On November 8th in the First Methodist church ,Montgomery, Mr. L. Broughton Whitfield, a prominent young broker of Opelika, will wed Miss Willie Vandiver, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Captain W. F. Vandiver, the wealthy Montgomery capitalist.

The East Alabama Trotters' Association, under the management of Messrs. R. W. Phelps and Dan Robertson, will conduct a series of races in this city, the first series beginning Tuesday, November 14th, and closing Thursday, the 16th. The railroads have granted a rate of one fare for the round trip and hundreds of people will attend. Already one thoroughbred Georgia and Alabama horses have been entered and new entries are being made daily. This occasion will be gala days for Opelika, as the sport is guaranteed to be first-class.

Rev. F. V. Evans, of Kentucky, is conducting a revival in the Presbyterian church in this city. Much good work has already been accomplished and quite a large number have joined the church. The revival will continue during the present week and perhaps longer.

A CITY BOOMER.

Birmingham Will Send Out a Herald with Flaming Advertisements.

Birmingham, Ala., November 1.—(Special.)—The merchants' committee of the Commercial Club at a meeting this afternoon resolved to put a competent man regularly on the road.

His duties will be to work up trade for Birmingham and prevail on the farmers to send their cotton and produce here rather than elsewhere.

Major Gorman has been selected as the representative. He will procure flaming posters advertising Birmingham and placard every town he comes to with them. The committee also decided to inaugurate several excursions, the first to be run at an early date from Opelika.

AGAINST THE SYSTEM

Representative Citizens Discuss the City's Money and Elections.

TWO THINGS NOT TO BE MIXED

Some Favor Taking the Election of a Treasurer Out of the Hands of Council, Some Strong Expressions.

Atlanta has outgrown it, that's all.

The system that some way or other fastened itself on the city by gradual and almost unnoticeable sway, throwing into every election for city officers a spirit of rivalry between banking institutions with regard to the city's patronage has worn itself out.

The banks themselves are tired of this kind of thing.

The Constitution has from day to day been printing dozens of interviews from leading and representative citizens concerning a proposed change in this matter. Everybody is agreed on one thing—that the elections for city officers ought to be perfectly unincumbered with any of this sort of howdy-do business.

In so expressing themselves the representative citizens of Atlanta mean to make no attack on any bank or banks. There is no attack that can be made on the banks in the matter.

It is a plain and simple proposition—let the election be held free from all unrightful influences, and then let the banks file their bids for the handling of the city's cash.

If some of the leading men of Atlanta go further than this and favor some new scheme by which the election of a city treasurer should be taken from the hands of the city council and given directly to the people or some other power it is to be taken simply as an evidence that the present system is bringing down upon itself in some cases extreme criticism.

And yet it is against the system alone, and not against any bank that the complaint is raised.

The Constitution presents again today a number of brief interviews concerning the proposition that has by common consent presented itself to those interested in good government for the city, and it will be learned from them that the sentiment is increasing every day in favor of some plan by which the city's money will not have to be dragged through a campaign of any kind hereafter.

Mr. E. P. Chamberlin Talks.

"I am in hearty concurrence with The Constitution in this important matter," remarked Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, of the firm of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., yesterday.

"I think I can go one step further than The Constitution and favor the institution of some plan by which the election of a city treasurer can be removed from the hands of the city council entirely, thus removing any of this bank warfare from the election. I don't know whether it would be as feasible or not, but I do know if the plan could be made as feasible just at this time I would eagerly favor electing the city treasurer by the people. I believe this would remove all vestige of trouble as to what bank should have the handling of the city's money. I am certainly in favor of any change that would strike out of these elections all warfare and strife between certain factions looking to shaping things in the outset for some scheme to place the city's money in this bank or that.

"I may be an extremist on this line, but certainly it seems a palpable wrong to the people of Atlanta—and when I say the people I mean the taxpayers—for their tax money to be an issue in campaigns where the best men for office are sought. It always looks like something is being cut and dried in our very faces when we go to the polls to vote for our favorite candidates and find undue influences brought to bear there.

"I have known mighty good men to retire from a campaign when they saw what was the turn things were taking in this respect. They did not care to be in an election as long as there seemed to be a competition between banking institutions at the very threshold of a ballot box."

Dr. R. D. Spalding's Opinion.

"Certainly it is right. The election of city officers ought to be one matter and the placing of the city's money ought to be quite a different one."

This is the way Dr. R. D. Spalding talks about the proposition for a change in this regard.

"I have always been in favor of removing as far as possible the discussion of the city's finances from the campaign incident to the election of city officers. It is a question that ought to claim the serious consideration of every loyal citizen. It is no small matter. The city's money is a right big amount to be hurled here and there in politics. It ought to be free from all maneuvers of politicians, free from all campaign talk. Just what is the best plan to secure these results I do not arrogate to myself the power to determine, but it is as simple as a mountain primrose—the question whether or not the city's money should be taken from election schemes."

Colonel W. L. Calhoun.

"I am squarely on line with The Constitution," said Colonel W. L. Calhoun, ordinary of Fulton county, yesterday, talking over the situation.

"I see no complaint to make against anybody, but I do see much objection to a system that has a tendency to draw certain influences into an election where such influences should not be felt. In electing our city officers I can see no better way than to fix the election on such plans as will make it impossible for any power other than the free and untrammeled voice of the people to put men in office. On this basis we can get the best men for the places and can be better able to decide where the city's money should be placed and who shall handle it. It is a clear proposition—a one-sided proposition."

ALL ARE MATRICULATED.—The manager of the Tech football team states that all the members are matriculated students.

THE POOR LUNATIC.

The State Asylum Is Crowded and Many More Are Awaiting Rooms.

SOME ROOMS HAVE THREE AND FOUR

The Committee from the State Medical Society Visits the Asylum, and Thinks It Ought to Be Enlarged.

The care of the lunatics of the state will be brought to the attention of the legislature in a few days.

And an exhibit, such as has never been made before, will be presented to the members of the house and senate and will be presented in a manner that will challenge the deepest feelings of those who hear it.

Not only will the committee of the legislature to which such matters are usually relegated be heard from, but what they say will be augmented and reinforced by a report from a special joint committee from that body and by a committee of the most prominent physicians of the state, appointed at the last meeting of the State Medical Society, which was held at Americus.

During the session of the medical society the crowded condition of the asylum was brought to the attention of the body and some figures were read which caused the physicians hearing them alarm. To many the exact state of affairs, as shown by the figures, was a revelation, but to all it was apparent that something should be dnoe to give relief and that it should be done at once. Dr. R. E. Griggs, one of the leading physicians of Columbus, was quick to see that help was needed, and securing the floor presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee composed of one from each congressional district and defining the duties of that committee to be the free use of every energy at their command to secure a remedy for the deplorable state of affairs as shown by the last report of the board of trustees of the asylum and the information brought out at the meeting in the discussion which followed the injection of the subject into the session. The committee was at once appointed and was made up of Dr. R. E. Griggs, of the fourth congressional district, as chairman; Dr. M. L. Boyd, of the first district; Dr. P. L. Hilsman, of the second district; Dr. J. D. Herrman, of the third district; Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, of the fifth district; Dr. K. P. Moore, of the sixth district; Dr. F. R. Calhoun, of the seventh district; Dr. John Gerdine, of the eighth district; Dr. T. D. McKown, of the ninth district; Dr. H. B. McMaster, of the tenth district, and Dr. M. L. Currie, of the eleventh district.

The committee was a happy selection, for every member of it had his heart in the work, and the eleven gentlemen lost no time in getting to work. Dr. Griggs, as chairman of the committee, at once opened correspondence with the special committee from the legislature, and at the same time with Dr. Powell, superintendent of the state asylum. The gentlemen to whom Dr. Griggs wrote evinced quite an interest in the matter and in a short time the correspondence was productive of a lively interest being manifested by all. Especially was this true with Dr. Powell, who gladly and promptly furnished Dr. Griggs and the members of the medical committee with all the information in his possession. The work pushed along until a few days ago when Dr. Griggs and other members of the committee came to Atlanta and consulted with the members of the legislative committee about the matter. Dr. Griggs accompanied by other members of the committee from the medical society and members of the committee from the legislature went to Milledgeville. At the asylum the gentlemen were received by Superintendent Powell, who showed them the exact situation of affairs. Prepared as they were for something that would arouse their sympathies and feelings, they were not prepared to realize the greatly distressed condition of the asylum. Dr. Powell furnished the gentlemen with a copy of the last report of the board of trustees which was issued the first of last month, and in addition to that gave them the access to all the books and papers which had been filed since that report was made.

The information made the gentlemen stand aghast.

After a careful study of the situation Dr. Griggs and the gentlemen with him returned to Atlanta, and last night the members of the committee from the State Medical Society met in Dr. Dan Howell's office to hear Dr. Grigg's report. The report was full and accurate and made it apparent to those who heard it that it was the imperative duty of the state to appropriate at once money enough to enlarge the asylum, at least enough to care for those who are now confined there. Dr. Griggs presented the committee with a report of the board of trustees as it was made last month, and with a copy in his hand pointed out the points that showed an immediate demand for positive relief.

"On page twenty-one of that report," said Dr. Griggs, "you will find that the asylum is terribly overcrowded. Just notice how it reads:

"'Your honorable body is fully aware of the overcrowded condition of the asylum in its every department during the past year. It has been a source of much anxiety and trouble in the management of the institution. Overcrowding is hurtful to the best interests of the insane in hospital treatment, and is destructive of perfect discipline. Hence, it is productive of much evil and danger. Every available space in the white male, and colored male and female departments is now occupied. We now have 119 rooms with two patients in each room, twenty-seven rooms with more than two patients in each room and 104 patients sleeping out in the halls of the various wards, many with their beds on the floor. This state of things is to be deplored, and should be avoided if possible, for, with the utmost care and discretion in the selection of roommates, many chances of serious acts of violence and injury are taken. We have at the close of this year the largest population in the history of the institution.'

"Now, in addition to that, Mr. Powell tells us that he has applications from 117 more insane persons' guardians, and that he cannot receive one of them because he has no place to put them. A very large per cent of these 117 are confined in county jails, and, of course, every day they remain there their chances for being cured are diminished. The doctor tells us, too, that he has 104 patients sleeping in hallways because he has no other place for them. We all know the great danger there is in that way of managing things, and we know, too, that Dr. Powell cannot help it. At any minute one of these poor creatures bereft of his reason may spring up and do murder. That ought not to be allowed. Then, too, take the report where he says two are in a room. What guarantee has he that one of them may not kill the other? None at all. This can only be stopped by turning some of the inmates out, or by giving Dr. Powell more room, and it is more room that he must have.

Of these 117 who are awaiting accommodation, every one is virtually the ward of the state and should be provided for at once. Of those who are kept in the county jail, we all know their chances of recovery are jeopardized very much every day they stay there. If they were taken to the asylum at once, we know that the chances are that many of them might be cured and returned to citizenship. In the county jails they cannot receive the proper treatment, and in a short time the insanity becomes chronic and the patient can never be cured. By that means he becomes chargeable to the state for his lifetime, whereas if he were taken to the asylum and given the treatment he can get nowhere else, he could be returned to his home. Many a case has become incurable by being kept in a county jail too long. We find, too, that the tax payer of the state would save money if the asylum were made larger. It seems to be pretty well agreed that it costs about fifty cents a day to keep an insane person in jail, whereas it costs less than thirty-two cents a day in the asylum. Then, too, in the asylum on that expense he gets the best treatment by experts, while he gets nothing of the kind in the county jail. Whether the patient be in the asylum or in the county jail, the support comes out of the pocket of the tax payers, so it would be better for the tax payers, as well as for the unfortunate creatures, to spend money of the state in building addition to the asylum.

"Then, too, the overcrowded condition of the asylum retards the curing of those there and it probably induces the discharge of patients before they are really well and it is only a short time before they relapse again. The board of trustees have asked for an appropriation of $150,000 with which to enlarge the asylum, and the members of the committee from the legislature who are familiar with the situation will urge the appropriation. It won't be near enough to accomplish what we want, but I think it is better to take that than to leave it as it is. What does the committee think about it?"

The report was a very interesting one to those who heard it and they were entertained greatly by what Dr. Griggs had to say. The members of the committee decided to join the special committee in asking for the appropriation of $150,000 to enlarge the asylum and to use every means in their power to secure the passage of the bill making the appropriation.

How shall we tell you about our Suits? We shan't say a word; let them speak for themselves. $10 to $25. All kinds, of course.

By the way, how about an Ulster this winter? We have them from $12, $15, $18; they're young coats at two, still youthful at three and retire from active service in about four years. What's the conseqence? Customers pleased, and buy again.

A. Rosenfeld & Son.

OF COURSE.
24 WHITEHALL, COR. ALABAMA STS

IT STANDS PAT.

The City Executive Committee Is Satisfied with What It Did at Its Last Meeting,

AND HOLDS A MIGHTY SHORT SESSION

In Order to Make That Discovery—The Meeting Harmonious and the Members Went Away Well Pleased.

The ward primaries will take place next Monday just as the city executive committee ordered when that body met last.

The committee convened in room 104 at the Kimball last night in obedience to a call issued by Chairman Cabaniss, and after a harmonious session of a half hour decided to stand pat on its former action.

It was Chairman Cabaniss who called the meeting to order, saying:

"The call for the meeting was issued by me in obedience to the wishes of a majority of the committee, as was shown by a petition to me bearing the names of more than one-half of the members of the committee. Of course you all know the object of the call. The secretary will now please call the roll in order that we may ascertain whether or not we have a quorum."

Mr. Forrest Adair, of the seventh ward, secretary of the committee, called the roll and there were responses from:

First Ward—James L. Mayson, Dr. W. M. Curtis and J. Liebman.

Second Ward—Jacob Haas, A. D. Adair, George DeSaussure and J. F. Gatins.

Third Ward—George S. Cassin, W. C. Adamson, Sid. Holland and Frank C. Wheat.

Fourth Ward—J. W. Phillips. J. M. McGuirk, A. M. Shomo and G. S. Brewster.

Fifth Ward—George E Johnson, Harry Sharp. John Murphy and George Sims.

Sixth Ward—C. D. Hill, Fulton Colville by proxy, George M. Hope and D. W. Appler.

Seventh Ward—E. P. Howell and Forrest Adair.

Mr. Stewart, of the first ward, was the only member who did not answer to the roll call.

"The committee is now ready to entertain any motion or to hear from any member," said Chairman Cabaniss.

"Just to start the ball rolling," said Mr. Cassin. "I have here a set of resolutions which I offer and which I'd like the secretary to read."

The resolutions were passed to the secretary who read them. The paper practically endorsed the action of the executive committee at its former meeting, but added some regulations to those already laid down.

"These resolutions," said Mr. Dave Appler, "are well enough in some respects, but as the whole matter has been arranged and in order to prevent any muddle whatever I offer as a substitute a motion that the former action of this committee be reaffirmed. It's the same thing, only I think a little plainer."

Mr. Cassin offered no objections whatever, and Mr. Appler's substitute was adopted without a dissenting vote.

"Well. I don't know that there is anything more for us to do," said Mr. Adair, "so I move that we adjourn."

The motion prevailed and the members of the committee separated in the best of humor. The meeting was one of the most pleasant and harmonious the committee has yet held, and when the primaries come off next Monday the voter has the choice of voting for whom he pleases as a delegate to the committee of one hundred.

A COTTAGE DESTROYED.—The home of Mose Howard, a negro, in the rear of Houston and Butler streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have been started by a small pug dog, who was a prisoner in the house at the time and who perished in the flames.

Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Our Own Makes.

"Overcoats—our own makes." That's the proudest distinction they can bear. No Overcoats like them for selling, for style. Some of our friends say—"They go on forever about Overcoats." "You do your Suits wrong." "Your Suits are just as sumptuous."

Suits
Suits
Suits
Suits
Our Own Makes.

The Suit trade is just as precious to us as any could be. We are just as large-hearted and open-hearted in doing it. We have today the most splendid variety of Suits that any gentleman could wish, for particular and distinctive fashionableness. Imported materials—the merchant tailor sorts. Whatever your choice you can't go amiss. The popular Clothing as developed under our special art of making is unsurpassed. The Suits others usually rate worth $15 to $20. Our rating—$12 and $15. As to style and tone—they might be out of a mahogany and walnut plate-glass custom tailor's display. You'd never suspect any difference.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. COR. 7TH AND E. STS. N. W.
ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 WHITEHALL ST.
BALTIMORE, FACTORY, 213 W. GERMAN ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH
DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

FAIRLY ACTIVE.

Short Interests in the Stock Market Ran to Cover.

PRICES SHOW A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Cotton Went Down a Few Points, Then Recovered, and Closed Higher Than the Opening.

THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 1.—It was a decidedly healthy market in stocks today and the volume of business, though lighter than during the past few days, was fairly active. Two great feeders of the New York market were not in operation, it being a bank holiday in London and the Chicago exchange being closed on the occasion of Mayor Harrison's funeral. This tended to restrict the dealings and left the speculation practically in the hands of local operators. The influences affecting the speculation were mainly such as concerned special stocks. The silver bill was regarded as practically out of the way, its passing through the final stages being a matter of mere routine. The news that the house had agreed to the senate amendments did not reach the street until after the close of business and it is not likely that it would have caused any movement had it been done during the business hours. The cancellation of the outstanding clearing house loan certificates which was effected this morning closed an incident of the days of panic and was accepted as evidence of the remarkable recuperative power of the local finances. The first issue of these certificates was made on June 17th, the total amount authorized having been $41,490,000, and at one time some $39,000,000 was in existence, which, within the space of four months, was wholly retired, an operation which has seldom, if ever been paralleled in the financial centers of the world. Among the special features of the day was the unusually heavy buying in Chesapeake and Ohio, the purchases being credited to the Vanderbilts, who, it is claimed, are anxious to obtain a strong representation on the board of directors of the company. The interest defaults of the Erie and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad companies had no effect on the market, as it had been previously announced that defaults would be made.

A report was circulated that the statement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for October would show greatly reduced expenses and that the net income for 1893 would not fall short of that for 1892, which, it was said, insured a continuance of the regular dividends. From the Louisville and Nashville contingent came the suggestion that the directors of the company would shortly announce that they had taken their option to buy the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern road. The Associated Press dispatch, stating that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company had floated a $3,000,000 loan in London, was accepted by the street as evidence of returned confidence in American corporate institutions on the part of English capitalists, and taken in connection with the other favorable incidents of the day, assisted in developing the strength of the market and induced purchases for long account as well as inviting short interest, which, it is said, is quite large, to cover. After a fairly steady opening, in which the changes were slight, the market became strong and active and for half an hour prices moved upward, but the bears began to offer blocks of the Grangers, Industrials, Western Union and New England, which resulted in sending these shares below the opening, and the general list fell off in sympathy. The reactionary tendency was, however, quickly checked, and from 11 o'clock until shortly before 2 the movement was, in the main, upward, the occasional reactions being slight and quickly recovered from. At this time realizing sales depreciated values somewhat, but in the final dealings the market recovered its tone and closed strong. Sales 314,100 shares.

Money on call easy at 1 1-2@2 per cent; last loan and closing offered at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 5@7 1-2 per cent.

Sterling exchange dull but steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483 1-2@483 3-4 for demand and at 480 1-2@480 3-4 for sixty days; posted rates 482@485; commercial bills 479 1-2@479 3-4.

Silver certificates 69 1-2@70 1-8; last quotation made several days ago; today was quoted at 67 sellers and 60 bid.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds without movement.

The following are closing bids:

Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	20¾	Nat. Cordage pref.	50
Adams Express	113	N. J. Central	119
Alton & Terre Haute.	21	Norfolk & Western	21
do. pref.	116	North American Co.	6⅛
American Express	113	Northern Pac.	7⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	75⅛	do. pref.	23⅛
Canada Pac.	73	U. P., Den. & Gulf	8⅛
Canada Southern	52	Northwestern	105¼
Central Pacific	21	do. pref	138
Ches. & Ohio	20⅛	N. Y. Central	103½
Chicago & Alton	137	N. Y. & N. E	23¼
C., B. & Q.	83¼	Ontario and West	17¼
Chicago Gas	67¼	Oregon Imp.	11
Consolidated Gas	135	Oregon Navigation	27
C., C., C. & St. L	36½	Ore. S. L. & Utah N.	7
Col. Coal & Iron	12	Pacific Mail	18
Cotton Oil	38¼	Peoria, D. & E	8⅛
Del. & Hudson	139	Pittsburg	147
Del., Lack. & W	171⅛	Pullman Palace	175
Denv. & R. G. pref.	28¼	Reading	21¾
Dis. & Cat. Feed	33	Rich. Terminal	3⅛
East Tennessee	¼	do. pref	16
do. pref	—	Rio Grande West	10
Erie	14⅛	do. pref	45
do. pref	28	Rock Island	69¾
Fort Wayne	147	St. Paul	66⅜
Great North. pref	109	do. pref	119¼
Chic. & E. Ills. pref	97½	St. Paul and Omaha	39¼
Hocking Valley	22½	do. pref.	111
Ills. Central	93¼	Southern Pacific	18½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	Sugar Refinery	102
Kansas & Texas pref.	23½	T. C. I.	15⅝
Lake Erie & West	17⅛	Texas Pac.	8¼
do. pref	69¼	Tol. & O. Cent. pref.	71
Lake Shore	127⅛	Union Pac.	18⅝
Lead Trust	28	U. S. Express	50
Lous. & Nash	50⅛	Wabash, St. L. & P.	8⅛
L'ville, N. A. & Chic.	11	do. pref	19⅛
Manhattan Consol.	133⅛	Wells Fargo Ex	146
Memphis & Char	10	Western Union	89⅞
Mich. Central	102½	Wheeling & L. Erie	15⅛
Missouri Pac.	27⅛	do. pref	51⅜
Mobile & Ohio	15	Minn. & St. L.	12
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	60	Denver & Rio G	9½
National Cordage	26¼	Ed. Gen. Electric	48¼
Bonds—			
U. S. 4s, registered	111	N. C. 4s	93
do. coupon	111	Tennessee old 6s	60
do. 2s	96	Virginia 6s	52¼
Louisiana stamped	95	do. pref	5
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	100	Alabama, Class A	98
Tenn. new set'm't 5s	100	do. Class B	104
do. 3s	69	do. Class C	98
N. C. 6s	115	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Purnell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Stocks closed at the highest point of the day. Commission houses were heavy buyers of St. Paul, Distillers and Cattle Feeding and Chicago Gas. The prominent bears reduced their short lines in Burlington and Quincy and Western Union. At the extreme advance few stocks were for sale, but there was little disposition to bid up prices, owing to the partial elimination of the short interest. Room traders shifted their interests to the long side of American Sugar Refinery in the closing hour, and as little long stock was encountered a substantial advance was seen. Vanderbilt's brokers resumed their purchases of Chesapeake and Ohio. No changes in the directors are contemplated for the movement and the buying orders seem to be based upon the good prospects of a profitable through traffic to the west. Northeastern lost a part of the advance early on sales to realize profits. The pool formed among room traders have not resumed operations, but they were buyers on a scale up.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Delaware & Lack	168¼	172	168¼	171¼	168⅞
Northwestern	104½	105½	104¼	105½	104½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	15⅝	16	15¼	15½	15½
Richmond Terminal				3⅛	4
New York & N. E.	33¼	34⅛	33⅛	33¼	33
Lake Shore				127¼	126¼
Western Union	89	90⅛	88	89⅞	88⅞
Missouri Pacific	26	27⅛	26	27⅛	25¼
Union Pacific	17¾	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	18⅛
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	32¼	33⅛	32¼	33	32⅛
Atchison	20⅛	21¼	20⅛	20¾	20⅛
Reading	20⅝	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20⅛
Louisville and Nash	50	51⅛	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞
North. Pacific pref	23¼	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	22⅞
St. Paul	66	66⅛	64⅞	66⅛	64⅞
Rock Island	69½	70⅛	68⅞	69⅞	67⅞
Chicago Gas	65⅛	67⅛	64⅞	67⅛	64⅞
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	83⅛	84⅛	82⅛	83⅛	83⅛
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	99⅛	102⅛	99⅛	102	99¼
Erie	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	37⅛	38¼	37⅛	38¼	37
General Electric	48	48⅛	47¼	48¼	47½

Rock Island is quoted ex-dividend 1 per cent.

Notes.

Locally state and city bonds are in demand, and even Central railroad securities are sought after.

Time money is obtainable on good collaterals, such as city, state and railroad bonds, at 6 per cent.

It is reported that a large real estate loan was placed here today at 6 per cent.

On June 17th the first clearing house loan certificates were issued in New York and $2,550,000 were at that time issued. Since that time $40,490,000 were issued, but the maximum outstanding at any one time was $38,280,000, from August 29th to September 6th. Today the last of the entire issue was canceled.

Today is a holiday at New Orleans.

The Chicago board of trade is closed on account of the funeral of Mayor Harrison.

The public debt statement issued today shows that the net increase in the public debt during October was $5,141,056. Cash in the treasury $729,447,014.

Earnings of the Louisville and Nashville for three months ending September 30th are as follows: Gross, $4,697,404; decrease $961,667; net $1,730,000; decrease $283,952.

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today .... $ 185,772.81
For 3 days 650,657.64

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@[illegible] premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 20 years	95	96	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	108	
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	95	96	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	103	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	107	108	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	102	103	Atlanta 4½s	93	
Savannah 5s	100	102½	Augusta 7s, L. D.	107	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	114	117	Macon 6s	102	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	109	112	Columbus 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	105		Romegraded	104	
			Waterworks 6s	103	
			Rome 5s	90	

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	97	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st.		90
Ga. 6s, 1910	102	104	Ga. Pacific, 2d.		37
Ga. 6s, 1922	109	111	A. P. & L., 1st 7s.		
Central 7s, 1893	101		Mari'ta & N. G.		31
Char. Col. & A.	95		S., A. & M., 1st.	50	60

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	130		A. & W. P.	85	75
Southwestern	23		do deben.		90
Central	8	10	E. At. L'nd Co.	125	130
Cent. deben.	15	20	Cent. Real Est.	133	150
Aug. & Sav.	100				

THE COTTON MARKETS.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The cotton market today has been less active than for some time past. Liverpool was reported this morning about 2-64d better. Spot sales were 12,000 bales. In response to this our market opened tamely, advancing about 3 to 4 points by the time December had been reached upon the call, but losing the improvement as the trading extended to the later positions. During the early morning the quotations eased away slightly, January contracts at one time selling about 2 points under last evening's prices, but by 1 o'clock the effect of the light receipts had commenced to be felt, and the market at that time was quite steady at about 4 points advance on yesterday's closing quotations. Mr. Ellison's annual review of the cotton market, in its conclusion, broadly speaking, is that even with a crop of 8,000,000 bales from America this year, the condition of trade and supplies warrants higher prices than those now current. Tomorrow's movement is expected to be light, receipts at New Orleans being estimated at 8,000 bales, against 8,427 last year. Receipts at Memphis today are smaller than they were last year. Reports from cotton manufacturers would seem to indicate an increased demand for goods, and on all hands there is heard the news of the resumption of operations on the part of mills hitherto closed. The market during the afternoon continued very dull and the range of fluctuations was within about 3 points. The news that the repeal bill had passed the house of representatives gave a faint stimulus to it at the close and final prices were about the highest of the day. The semi-weekly interior receipts as made up by the New Orleans cotton exchange is as follows: Receipts 110,000 bales, as against 112,000 last week and 101,000 last year; shipments, 88,000 bales, against 86,000 last week and 74,000 last year. The increase in the movement is below expectations. Receipts at Augusta, Memphis and Houston are again under last year for the day.

Atwood Violett & Co's Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Mr. Ellison, the English authority on cotton consumption, today estimates that the world will require this season of all kinds 10,357,000 bales against 9,695,000 actually consumed last year and 10,098,000 the year before. He also estimates that of the above amount the world will require this season 8,177,000 bales, against 7,460,000 actually consumed last year and 8,180,000 the year before, or 59,000 more than the big crop year and 717,000 more than last year. The advice we offered a few days ago seems now more advisable than ever, namely, that the south shall market its crop over a large number of months, meeting the markets freely each month with a fair proportion of holdings, and as the repeal bill has just been passed in the house it means that probably domestic spinners will be in the market in the next thirty days and spirited buying should follow. Anyhow, the prospect is held out to the south of higher prices for their product of the year and the people who have sold this year's crop, based on old theories as to what the market would do in October and November, during a period of heavy receipts, will likely buy back at higher figures than they sold at. We believe in cotton, and have believed for some time, simply on its merits, and we have lost no opportunity of presenting our views to this effect, based upon such figures and facts as we thought justified our impression.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
November	8.10	8.13	8.06	8.11-12	8.08 09
December	8.17	8.19	8.13	8.17-18	8.14-15
January	8.24	8.25	8.19	8.23-24	8.21-22
February	8.32	8.32	8.28	8.30-31	8.30-31
March	8.39	8.40	8.35	8.38-39	8.37
April	8.43	8.47	8.43	8.45-46	8.44-45
May	8.51	8.54	8.50	8.52-53	8.52-53
June		8.59	8.57	8.58-60	8.59-60

Closed steady; sales 111,700 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	52065	36548	44745	43942	862977	920008
Monday	62252	84913	45357	61164	875990	937059
Tuesday	88472	42638	23661	27851	918400	919854
Wednesday	42114	40173	33794	36360	927433	933288
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	218603	204302	147561	169320		

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Dull strength was the main characteristic of the market today. A good Liverpool report caused a somewhat higher opening, January selling on the call at 8.25. Many small holders took advantage of the advance to realize profits and their offerings caused a decline of a few points, January receding to 8.19. But the market soon rallied, and while the buying power seemed limited the traders seemed disinclined to sell cotton short. The fluctuations of January during the afternoon were between 8.22 and 8.24. The close was steady with 8.23 bid for January. The feeling here today is bullish. The receipts both at the ports and interior towns are lighter than of late, and if this should continue for a few days higher prices would almost certainly follow, but at the moment bulls and bears alike seem very timid, and if there is to be a genuine bull movement Liverpool will probably have to lead the way. As it is the friends of cotton are in much better spirits than they have been for a fortnight past.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 1—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate and freely met with prices steady; middling uplands 4 9-16; sales 12,000 bales; American 9,200; speculation and export 500; receipts 13,00; American 8,600; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 4 26-64, 4 25-64; December and January delivery 4 26-64, 4 25-64; January and February delivery 4 27-64, 4 26-64, 4 27-64, 4 28-64; February and March delivery 4 29-64, 4 28-64; March and April delivery 4 31-64, 4 30-64, 4 31-64; April and May delivery 4 32-64; May and June delivery 4 35-64; futures opened barely steady with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, November 1—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November delivery 4 26-64, 4 27-64; November and December delivery 4 25-64, 4 26-64; December and January delivery 4 26-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 27-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 29-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 30-64, 4 31-64; April and May delivery 4 32-64, value; May and June delivery 4 34-64, sellers; June and July delivery 4 36-64, sellers; futures closed quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, November 1—Cotton quiet; sales 2,160 bales; middling uplands 8 3-16; Orleans 8 7-16; net receipts none; gross 5,952; stock 161,123.

GALVESTON, November 1—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 9,939 bales; gross 9,939; sales 1,186; stock 161,822; exports to France 5,623; coastwise 12.

NORFOLK, November 1—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 2,688 bales; gross 2,688; sales 712; stock 56,251; exports coastwise 1,012.

BALTIMORE, November 1—Cotton dull; middling 8⅛; net receipts none bales; gross 1,000; sales none; stock 18,689.

BOSTON, November 1—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅜-16; net receipts 488 bales; gross 3,500; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,618.

WILMINGTON, November 1—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅞; net receipts 1,546 bales; gross 1,546; sales none; stock 30,142; exports to Great Britain 4,275.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1—Cotton firm; middling 8½; net receipts 226 bales; gross 902; stock 7,683; exports to Great Britain 813.

SAVANNAH, November 1—Cotton steady; middling 7⅛; net receipts 5,591 bales; gross 5,591; sales 2,600; stock 141,504; exports coastwise 102.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅞; net receipts 14,246 bales; gross 14,595; sales 4,060; stock 231,357; exports to Great Britain 6,90; to France 5,716; to continent 2,796; coastwise 2,776.

MOBILE, November 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 1,623 bales; gross 1,623; sales 1,000; stock 27,090; exports coastwise 1,714.

MEMPHIS, November 1—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 3,095 bales; sales 2,900; shipments 2,668; stock 69,029.

AUGUSTA, November 1—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛; net receipts 1,258 bales; shipments 3; sales 908; stock 32,941.

CHARLESTON, November 1—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 4,292 bales; gross 4,292; sales none; stock 74,498.

HOUSTON, November 1—Cotton steady; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 6,599 bales; shipments 1,552; sales 1,280; stock 28,477.

MEETING NOTICES.

Prohibition Club.

All members of the Atlanta Prohibition Club will please attend meeting Thursday, November 2d, at 7:30 p. m. in hall, 113 1-2 Whitehall street. Now is the time for every man to do his duty by attending the meeting.

A. J. SHROPSHIRE, President.
JOHN S. COOK, Secretary.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air-Line Belt Railroad Company will be held in the office of the company, No. 747 Equitable building, on Friday, November 10th. HASELL THOMAS, Secretary.
oct 22-to nov 10.

The Local Cotton Market.

Local—Market closed firm; middling 7⅛c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	1474	1173	1013	1650	10129	14079
Monday	1714	1136	1400	714	10443	14501
Tuesday	1281	1512	900	1100	10824	14913
Wednesday	1201	1369	300	2000	11725	14282
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4469	5190	3313	5464	....	....

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 1, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 1—Flour—First patent $5.00; second patent $4.75; extra fancy $3.70; fancy $3.60; family $3.10@3.25. Corn—No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 59c; mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 50; white 45c; mixed 42c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 57c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 95c; small sacks 95. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ℔ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ℔ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ℔ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $3.50.

NEW YORK, November 1—Flour southern quiet; common to fair extra $2.10@3.10; good to choice $3.15@4.25. Wheat, spot dull and lower; No. 2 red winter 67⅞ in store and elevator; afloat 68; options closed steady; No. 2 November 67⅛; December 69; May 75⅛. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 in elevator 46⅛; afloat 46¾@47⅛; options closed firm; November 46½; December 47¼; May 49⅛. Oats, spot ¼c lower, closing quiet but firmer; options closed firm; November 34¾; December 35¼; May 36⅛; spot No. 2 white 36½; mixed western 35@36; do. white 36@41.

ST. LOUIS, November 1—Flour depressed; patents $3.00@3.20; fancy $2.50@2.60; family $2.00@2.70. Wheat plunged downward this morning, but a rally came later, and the close was firm but ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash 58½; November 58⅜; December 60⅛@60½; May 66¼ bid. Corn was dead; No. 2 mixed cash 35⅛ bid; November 34⅛; December 34⅛; May 38⅞ bid; Oats nominal; No. 2 cash 26¾; November 26⅞; December 27½ bid; May 31⅛ bid.

BALTIMORE, November 1—Flour dull; unchanged Howard street and western superfine $2.00@2.25; extra $2.40@2.90; family $3.20@3.50. Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot and October 65¼@65½; milling wheat by sample 6[illegible]@66. Corn quiet; white new 41@42; yellow new 41@42.

CINCINNATI, November 1—Flour dull; family $2.25@2.35; fancy $2.80@3.00. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red 59½. Corn weak; No. 2 mixed 38½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 29½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 1—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 25.10c ℔ 100 ℔ cases Lion 25.10c; Levering's 25.10c; Green—Extra choice 22c; choice good 21c; fair 20c; common 18@19c. Sugar—Granulated 6c; powdered 6⅜c; cutloaf 6⅛; white extra C 5¼; New Orleans yellow clarified 5½@5¾; yellow extra C 4½@4¾. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@30. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 13c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5⅛c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Flats 13@14c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@6.50. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 ℔s, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 ℔s $2.25@250. Candles—Paraffin 11½c; star 11c. Matches—4.00s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 ℔ package, 5⅝c. cases, 1 ℔ 5⅞c; do 1 and ½ ℔s 8c; do. ½ ℔s 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 7½c; French mixed 13c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $5.25@6.50; F. W. oysters $1.80; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $2.10. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.60 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, November 1—Coffee, options closed dull and unchanged to 5 points down; No. 7 Rio November 17.15@17.25; December 16.85@16.90; January 16.45; spot Rio a shade easier; No. 7 18⅛@18⅛. Sugar raw nominal; fair refining 3; centrifugal 96-test 3⅛; refined quiet; mould A 5 3-16@5⅜; standard A 4⅞@5 1-16; off A 4 13-16@5⅛; confectioners' A 4⅞@5 1-16; cut loaf and crushed 5 7-16@5⅝; powdered 5⅛@5 7-16; granulated 5@5 3-16; cubes 5⅛@5 7-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans steady; open kettle new good to choice 30@38.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, November 1—Pork dull; jobbing at $18.00. Lard, prime steam 9.75@9.87½. Dry salt meats, loose shoulders 7.00; long clear 9.12½; clear ribs 9.12½; short clear 9.37½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 7.50@7.62½; long clear 10.25; clear ribs 10.25; short clear 10.50.

NEW YORK, November 1—Pork firm; spot scarce; mess new $19.50@20.00. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet; offerings small; western steam 10.00; city steam 9.50; options, November 9.80; January 8.90.

ATLANTA, November 1—Clear rib sides, boxed 10⅛c; ice-cured bellies 14c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@15c, according to brand and average; California 10¼. Breakfast bacon 15@17c. Lard—Leaf 12; compound 8⅛c.

CINCINNATI, November 1—Pork in light demand at $16.50. Lard dull and weaker at 9.37½. Bulk meats barely steady; short ribs 9.00@9.12½. Bacon lower; short clear 10.50@10.62½.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 1—Eggs 17@18. Butter—Western creamery 30@35c; fancy Tennessee 20@22½c; choice 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c ℔ ℔; hens 23@30; spring chickens, large 20@22½c; medium 12½@15c; small 10@12½; ducks 20@22½. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@18c; ducks 15c; chickens 12½@15. Irish potatoes—$2.50@2.75 ℔ bbl; fancy ℔ bu. 75c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, 40@45c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions $1.00@1.10 ℔ bu; ℔ bbl $2.50@2.75; Spanish onions, 1 bu. crates, $1.40@1.50. Cabbage 1½@2c. Grapes—Malaga 50 to 55 ℔ kegs $5.00; 60 to 65 ℔ kegs $5.50.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, November 1—Apples—Fancy $5.00@5.50; Baldwin $4.50@4.75; Shockley $2.00@2.25. Lemons—Messina $3.00@3.50; Florida $1.50@2.50. Oranges, Florida—$2.50@2.75 ℔ box. Cocoanuts 3½@4c. Pineapples $1.10@1.50 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.00@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16. pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 6@6½c; fancy handpicked 5@5½; North Carolina 5½@6½; Georgia 4@4½c.

Naval Stores.

SAVANNAH, November 1—Spirits turpentine opened with 26⅛ bid for regulars; the receipts of the market were sold at that price. Rosin firm and in good demand; sales 5,000 bbls; A, B, C and D $1.05; E $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.20; H $1.35@1.40; I $1.50@1.65; K $2.00@2.10; M $2.50; N $3.30@3.45; window glass $3.65@3.75; waterwhite $3.80@3.90.

NEW YORK, November 1—Rosin firm; strained common to good $1.20@1.22½; turpentine weak at 29@29½.

CHARLESTON, November 1—Turpentine firm at 26½; rosin firm; good strained $5.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, November 1—Bagging—1¾ ℔ 5½; 2 ℔ 6; 2¼ ℔ 6½. Ties—50 ℔ $1.00; 45 ℔ $1.95.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

And Branch Store 201 Peters Street

Is now receiving his summer supply of Jelly Tumblers, Millville, Woodbury, Masons, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassboro Fruit Jars, pints, quarts and half-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filed.

TERMS CASH.

Go to the R. M. Rose Co. for pure Liquors. They know the business. Prices reasonable.

T. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

Northen & Dunson

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES—If you want to sell, we have customers who will invest several thousand dollars in good purchase money notes.

$5,000—LARGE LOT, WEST PEACHTREE, 100x415 feet to another street, elevated and covered with an oak grove; or will sell 100x200 on West Peachtree at a bargain.

$5,250—FOR CAPITOL AVENUE house and lot, best part of street, within a block of the handsome residences of Judge Dorsey, Hillyer, Muse, Gregg and other well known citizens.

$10,000 FOR 8-R. HOUSE ON PIEDMONT AVENUE—Will take other property as part payment.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

FINANCIAL.

DARWIN G. JONES.

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

WANTED.

LARGE LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES purchased for cash, or loans made thereon. Endowments, tontine and distribution policies specialties. ANDERSON & JOHNSTON, 31-33 Kentucky National bank building, Louisville, Ky.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated.

13 East Alabama Street.

july 16 1y fin col

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Washington	7 30 am	To Charleston	6 30 am
From Elberton	8 30 am	To Elberton	3 55 pm
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Washington	5 05 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Savannah	7 45 am	To Savannah	8 00 am
From Macon	10 25 am	To Macon	4 00 pm
From Savannah	8 05 pm	To Savannah	6 55 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
From Marietta	8 40 am	To Nashville	8 00 am
From Nashville	7 45 am	To Chicago	10 30 am
From Chattanooga	12 15 pm	To Chattanooga	3 00 pm
From Chicago	5 00 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
From Nashville	6 25 pm	To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
From Montg'm'y	*7 00 am	To Selma	*5 35 am
From Montg'm'y	*11 40 am	To Montgomery	*4 10 pm
From Selma*	4 45 pm	To Montgomery	*5 00 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
From Wash'gton	*5 20 am	To Richmond	8 50 am
From Cornelia	8 15 am	To Washington	12 00 m
From Cornelia, Sunday only	9 50 am	To Cornelia	4 35 pm
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia, Sunday only	2 50 pm
From Richmond	9 15 pm	To Washington	5 45 pm
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.			
From Birmingham	6 20 am	To Birmingham	6 30 am
From Greenville	11 40 am	To Greenville	4 10 pm
From Tallapoosa	8 40 am	To Tallapoosa	6 00 pm
From Lithia Spgs Sunday only	8 50 pm	To Litha Springs Sunday only	8 40 am
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
From Augusta*	5 30 am	To Augusta*	7 50 am
From Covington	7 45 am	To Union Point*	4 00 pm
From Union Pt.*	10 25 am	To Covington	6 20 pm
From Augusta*	1 55 pm	To Augusta*	11 15 pm
EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.			
From Jacks'ville	6 25 am	To Chicago	7 00 am
From Macon	1 55 pm	To Macon	8 00 am
From Chicago	1 45 pm	To Chicago	2 10 pm
From Chicago	7 20 pm	To Chattanooga	11 00 pm
From Chattan'ga	12 30 am	To Jacksonville	7 40 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	10 25 am	To Columbus	8 00 am
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 00 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 45 pm

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect Oct. 26, 1893

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.		No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 p m	5 00 p m	....	5 35 am
Ar Newnan	5 45 p m	6 35 p m	....	6 50 am
Ar LaGrange	6 25 p m	7 46 p m	....	8 09 am
Ar W Point	6 52 p m	8 20 p m	....	8 19 am
Ar Opelika	7 33 p m	9 07 p m	....	9 02 am
Ar Columbus	9 55 pm	9 55 am	....	12 20 p m
Ar Montgomery	9 20 p m	10 ?0 p m	....	11 05 a m
Ar Pensacola	3 ?3 am	5 00 p m	....	
Ar Mobile	3 05 a m	12 4? p m		5 20 p m
Ar N Orleans	7 35 a m	5 15 p m	Sun. only	10 25 p m
Ar Houston Tex	10 50 p m	7 07 a m		
Lv Atlanta		5 00 p m	5 00 p m	5 35 a m
Ar Selma		11 00 a m	10 10 am	9 30 p m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.		No. 5[illegible] Daily.
Lv New Orleans	11 00 am	7 50 pm	......	......
Lv Mobile	3 ?5 pm	12 ?0 am	......	......
Lv Pensacola	1 5? p m	? 30 pm	......	......
Ar Montgomery	8 ?5 pm	6 10 am	......	......
Lv Selma	4 10 ? m	......	......	6 00 am
Lv Montgomery	1? 01 am	6 20 am	......	10 00 am
Lv Columbus	......	5 05 am	......	......
Lv Opelika	2 35 am	8 12 am	......	12 30 pm
Ar West Point	3 30 am	8 53 am		1 20 pm
Ar LaGrange	4 09 am	9 15 am		1 54 pm
Ar Newnan	5 31 am	10 ?1 am		? 05 pm
Ar Atlanta	7 00 am	11 40 am		4 40 pm

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and dining car to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Mexico and California points on sale all the year round by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt.
12 Kimball House.

Try it. There is no better Whisky on earth for price. Rose's Purity guaranteed absolutely pure. For sale only at 12 Marietta St.

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

460 ACRES 20 miles from Atlanta, 1 1-2 miles from Gloster, on G., C. and N. R. R.; 250 acres cultivated, 140 acres open bottom, 200 acres well timbered, all lies well; 4 branches and a spring in each field; 5 tenement houses, 6-r. dwelling, barn and stables for 30 head of cattle; kitchen, servants' rooms, 3 cribs, 700 bushels capacity each; place in good condition. Price $15 per acre, or will exchange for Atlanta property.

ROME, GA.—Some of the choicest homes and best vacant property for sale, or to exchange for Atlanta property.

PULLIAM STREET—New 6-R. cottage, lot 50x105 feet to alley, nice shade, fine well, worth $2,500, to exchange for Decatur, Ga., property.

EAST END—On Decatur dummy line, new 7-r. dwelling, corner lot, 80x200 feet, worth $7,000, to exchange for a farm.

POWERS STREET—Near W. Peachtree on electric line, 7-r. dwelling, all late conveniences, lot 50x200 feet, fronting both Powers and Simpson streets, choice central home, $7,000. Will take other vacant or improved city property in part pay.

FOR YOUR HOME we can suit you with a Peachtree or West Peachtree or Piedmont avenue lot. Come and see us.

BEAUTIFUL VACANT LOTS and cottage homes in West End, Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur, Ga., for sale.

CAPITOL AVENUE—Lots and cottages for sale.

CHOICE LARGE AND SMALL FARMS to exchange for Atlanta property.

CORNER GA. AVE. AND CAPITOL AVE.—6 rooms, lot 44x130 feet, on two electric lines, $3,000.

$2,500 AND $3,000 for vacant lots half block from Peachtree car line and less than a block from the homes of Merrs. Dickson, Culpepper and Freeman.

CENTRAL STORE worth $8,000, always rented, to exchange for a good home worth that sum.

MARIETTA, GA.—Homes and farms near there for sale and for exchange.

ANGIER AVENUE VACANT LOT, 55x200 feet on a corner, one block east of Boulevard, between and fronting elegant homes and occupied by choice neighbors.

NEAR TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL, Kimball street, 5-r. cottage, lot 48x150 feet to alley, $2,250; will take 15 to 20 acres farm land in part pay.

SHERMAN LAW REPEALED, money will be easier, "times will be better." Place your real estate with us for sale or exchange. No expense to you unless we succeed.

GOOD & BECK,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

Isaac Liebman

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

No. 28 Peachtree St.

I can sell you a piece of property renting for $90 per month for $5,500; one-half cash, balance monthly. The property is in good condition and well located.

$5,000 buys close in piece of property 25x100 to alley.

I have a cheap piece of property on Walton street for sale cheap. Big money in same if held three years.

$1,000 buys 4-room house, lot 40x100, on Adams street, just off Boulevard.

I have a lot 44x125 to alley on Linden avenue that can be bought at a bargain.

$2,250 buys house and lot 50x200 on Elliott St. Alabama street, when opened, will strike this property. Never offered for less than $3,000.

$1,100 buys lot 50x175 running through to Box street on Linden avenue. $500 cash, balance in five years. Worth $1,500.

$350 buys lot 43x50 on Emmett street, between the Peachtrees.

I make a specialty of collecting rents.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

New 8-room, 2-story, model house, built with every care, all ready to move in, close to Washington street, on Georgia avenue, which is destined to be one of the most desirable residence streets in the city; electric cars at the door and four lines within two blocks; large lot, lies beautifully.

On the first floor are vestibule hall, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, storeroom, kitchen, lavatory and closet, stairway in back hall, side and front entrance to the house.

Up stairs are four large bedrooms, with dressing room and closet to each, large trunk-room and bathroom.

Attic finished for storing away surplus goods.

Electric call bells in every room, beautiful hard-wood mantels, with tiled hearths and facings, handsome gas fixtures, tiled walks to front and side entrances.

The most approved sanitary plumbing—water can be turned off in the house to drain entire premises.

Handsome stained glass windows in front room and on stair landing. The entire house beautifully finished in hard oil, except kitchen.

To an approved purchaser, we offer at a price that is less than you could build one for, viz: $5,150; only $650 cash, $40 per month for 50 months, together with a 5-year mortgage for $2,500.

W. M. SCOTT & CO.

GEORGE WARE,

No. 2 South Broad St.

$1,800—New 5-room cottage, south side, 50x100, alley on side, $100 cash, balance $25 per month.

$2,500—5-room cottage, Orange street, alley one side and rear, 50x140, belgian block, sewer water and gas.

$35—3-room house, McDaniel street, 25x100; $50 cash, balance to suit.

$850—Store and 3-room house, 42x162, very cheap.

$700—Peachtree street, 50x162; $300 cash or will sell 100x275 for $1,300.

$6,500—Whitehall street, splendid 8-room house, corner lot; biggest bargain out.

$2,000—4-room house, Highland avenue, 54x150, belgian block and car line; $100 cash and $25 per month.

$2,500—5-room house, Woodward avenue, corner lot, 50x114; close in.

$1,000—Decatur street, 26x85, corner lot; cheap.

$3,000—Edgewood avenue, corner lot, close in. Call for particulars.

$5,000—9-room house on Marietta street, 5 acres of land. This is a beauty.

$3,000—6-room house, West End, 75x200, shaded and on easy payments.

$1,250—Park avenue, 50x200; a perfect gem.

I have a beautiful house and lot on Luckie street to exchange for farm. I also have a number of farms to exchange for city property.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

GROWING.

Growing Fast!

LOTS SELLING:

People Coming

People Building.

Three Railroads.

School House.

Electric Lights.

Hotel and Church.

EAST LAKE

-BOOMING!-

To say that East Lake is growing is putting it very mildly. It is growing, and growing fast. Within the past three weeks we have sold over ninety lots, amounting to the grand total of

$20,000.

The people are coming. it don't look like hard times around East Lake—everything full of life. Look any time during the day and you will see parties with maps in hand picking out and locating the lots which the company offers on such reasonable terms. The building this coming season will be heavy. Over 50 private residences will soon be in the course of erection. There is already an electric railroad running right into the center of the property, and the Decatur dummy runs only three hundred yards from the northern portion of East Lake property, and the third line will run from Grant park direct to the lake.

Fare to East Lake, only 5 cents; cars leave every fifteen minutes from postoffice and the Markham house. The new school house will be ready early in 1894.

East Lake will soon have a grand system of electric lights. The hotel is a certainty, and now the people want a church. The company proposes to deed a large lot for that purpose. Remember East Lake is only four and a half miles due east from the center of Atlanta. Call on or address T. C. Hampton, Secretary, for maps and price list, or

HAMPTON & HERMAN,
Real Estate Agents for the Company.
15 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR. FOREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR,

REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street,

Kimball House.

I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, the 7th of November, at 11 o'clock sharp a very central piece of property, situated on Clifford street, between Ellis and Cain streets, having a frontage of twenty-five feet with one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth. The property will be sold at administrator's sale, absolutely on its merits to the highest bidder, for cash, and if you have a little money with which you would like to pick up a nice little central lot at a bargain come to the sale.

G. W. ADAIR.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

Richardson street, corner lot 60x184, the finest lot on the south side, beautiful, overlooking the city, fine trees.

Juniper street, corner lot 50 to 100 feet front, west side, fine trees, water, gas, curbing, sidewalks, sewer and electric light; most desirable; right at Peachtree with asphalt paving.

Forest avenue, fine corner lot, brick residence with modern improvements, 106 feet front.

Kimball street, two-story frame, all modern improvements, surroundings the very finest in all Atlanta; a splendid home.

Third street, a beautiful lot, elevated, between the Peachtrees, 60x150, a corner—a gem for a home; see it.

Howell's mill road, at new waterworks.

If there is any lot in the city that you especially like and do not wish to be known as buyer, my services are at your command in your interest. Everybody welcome to my office.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE

Capitol avenue—Beautiful lot 51x190, this side of Glenn street. Obliged to be sold in next few days and somebody will get an elegant bargain on easy terms. The low price will astonish you.

$3,700—8-room new home and nice lot, on Houston street; lot elevated and desirable.

$5,500—Boulevard house, 8 rooms, lot 64 feet front.

$2,300—Beautiful Inman Park lot, 100 ft. front.

$2,200—Property on north side renting for $25.

$1,400—Beautiful lot near Boulevard, on Johnson ave.

$3,500—Boulevard lot, near Highland ave., 5[illegible] feet front.

$2,500—Houston st. lot, near Jackson, fronting two streets, and must be sold; cheap.

Washington Heights—Beautiful lot that we can sell on easiest kind of terms and for very small cash payment.

$2,200—Capitol ave. lot 53x197, near Ga. ave.

$90—Front foot for West Peachtree lot; cheap.

$1,100—Cottage of 5 rooms, lot 50x200, renting for $8 per month; lot fronts two streets.

$11,000—For a piece of central property; very desirable.

$4,500—For a 60-acre farm just out of limits of Decatur; 5-room house, nice orchard.

$3,200—6 1-3 acres and new 6-room house, near 9-mile circle; beautiful country home.

$900—For a lot fronting Ga. R. R. at Decatur, 75x300.

$1,500—5-room cottage and nice lot, near Institute at Decatur; house new; fronts dummy line.

25 Acres at Decatur fronting Ga. R. R., only $250 per acre; a bargain for any one.

Money to loan on city real estate.

Office, 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 363.

JAMES W. ENGLISH, President. JAMES R. GRAY, Vice President.
EDWARD S. PRATT, Cashier. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.

American Trust and Banking Co.

Capital, $500,000. Undivided Profits, $50,000

LIABILITIES SAME AS NATIONAL BANKS.

DIRECTORS—W. P. Inman, P. H. Harralson, J. D. Turner, Joel Hurt, M. C. Kiser, R. F. Shedden, J. R. Gray, James W. English, George W. Blabon, of Philadelphia; Edward C. Peters, C. C. McGehee, W. A. Russell, Charles Beermann.

Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business; solicits accounts of banks, business firms and individuals.

This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to countersign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities, and is a legal depository for all classes of trust funds.

R. F. MADDOX, President. J. W. RUCKER, W. L. PEEL, Vice Presidents. H. C. BAGLEY, Cashier. G. A. NICOLSON, Assistant Cashier.

Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.

Capital, $160.000. Charter Liability, $320,000.

Transact a general Banking business; approved paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. Will be pleased to meet or correspond with parties changing or opening new accounts; issue interest-bearing certificates of deposit payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent if left 60 days; 5 per cent if left six months. 1y

H. L. Atwater, President. A. J. Orme, Vice President. Wm. C. Hale, Secretary and Gen. Man.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

21 NORTH PRYOR, Corner Decatur, ATLANTA, GA.

Capital Stock, $300,000.00. . . . . Assets January 1. 1891, $1,025,506,21

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE.

Our installment stock is a profitable and safe investment.
We issue a 7 per cent guaranteed certificate, provided money is left one year.
Our paid in capital and profits are larger than any bank in the city.

PURER ELECTIONS.

Two of Chatham's Members in the House Have Bills.

THE CIGARETTE IS NOT DOWNED

It Is Predicted That the Bill Forbidding Their Sale in the State Will Be Knocked Out in the Senate.

Several bills of interest and importance were discussed or offered to the house at yesterday's session. Notable among them was the bill of Mr. Dempsey, of Butts, which provided for the increase of the school fund by the transference to it of moneys now paid for pensions upon the death of the pensioners. The last annual expenditure for pensions was $460,000. It decreases from year to year by the death of the beneficiaries, and what Mr. Dempsey proposes is that this fund be applied to the schools as it ceases to be drawn by the pensioners. The bill was presented to the house for the first time yesterday, and will doubtless provoke considerable discussion before it is finally acted upon.

SNAP SHOT AT COLONEL BACON.

Another interesting bill was presented by Mr. Doolan, of Chatham. The bill provides for the adoption of the Australian ballot system in all counties of the state having cities of 40,000 population or over, or that may hereafter have such a population. Under the recent census, the bill would only affect Fulton and Chatham counties.

The measure proposes that the county commissioners shall divide the county into precincts of not more than 500 voters, and that an electoral commission, consisting of the judges of the superior court and city court, must appoint two registrars for each precinct from different contending parties. These registrars are to conduct the work of registration on the last Wednesday in August and the first and second Wednesdays in September, immediately preceding state and county elections, returning the books each night to the ordinary, who is to be the custodian. After the books are closed, the ordinary must publish a list of the names in some public gazette of general circulation, and, on the afternoon preceding an election, he is to turn the books over to the managers, who will be appointed by the electoral commission, together with the printed ballots, in packages of 500 for each precinct.

The ballots are to contain the names of all candidates. No other ballots except those furnished by the ordinary will be recognized as legal, and if anybody should be found attempting to work a counterfeit he will be punished under section 4310 of the code.

The bill also provides for an absolutely secret ballot in booths. Nobody except an elector about to vote and the managers of the election can go within fifty feet of the polls, under penalty of being punished for a misdemeanor. If a voter spoils one ticket in marking, he must return it to the managers, who will make a record, destroy it and furnish him another. If he spoils the second, he is allowed a third; but if he spoils that, he loses his vote. Blind people only will be allowed assistance in preparing ballots. The managers are compelled to account for the electoral commission for every one of the 500 tickets furnished to them by the ordinary on the afternoon preceding the election.

This bill will undoubtedly meet bitter opposition from Chatham county, and it is said that a delegation will be present to lobby against the passage when it goes upon its final reading.

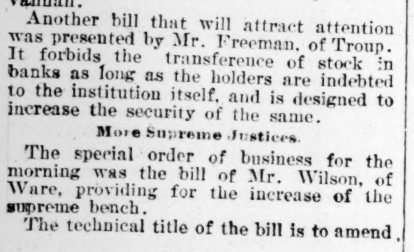
Mr. Osborne, of Chatham, presented an almost similar bill, save that it applied only to municipal elections in the city of Savannah.

Another bill that will attract attention was presented by Mr. Freeman, of Troup. It forbids the transference of stock in banks as long as the holders are indebted to the institution itself, and is designed to increase the security of the same.

More Supreme Justices.

The special order of business for the morning was the bill of Mr. Wilson, of Ware, providing for the increase of the supreme bench.

The technical title of the bill is to amend paragraph 1, section 2 of article 6 of the constitution. This section describes the formation of the supreme bench to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices. Mr. Wilson's bill is to increase this number by two associates. Its concluding paragraphs cover the usual provision for submitting the amendment to the people at the next general election and specifies that the two additional members are to be elected by the legislature sitting next after such ratification, the two new justices to hold office for six years following January 1, 1895. Two amendments to the bill were proposed by the committee who considered it. One was purely technical and affected the wordage only; the other made the term of office of the justices first elected five years, subsequent elections to be for six years.



SPEAKER ATKINSON CALLS DOWN THE NOISEY MEMBERS.

The amendments were agreed upon and Mr. Wilson, the author of the bill, addressed the house in its behalf. He read Governor Northen's recommendation that the supreme bench be increased and pronounced the measure one of extraordinary and paramount importance. The business of the supreme court, he continued, had grown to such proportions that its annual volume was now greater than that of South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi.

Mr. Wilson quoted a great number of statistics showing the smaller business and larger judicial benches of other states and pointed out the great delay to litigation occasioned by the present condition of things. He read a letter from Governor Northen to The New Orleans Times-Democrat dwelling upon the increase of wealth and property in the last decade in this state and the consequent increase of litigation. He spoke of the crowded docket and the congested condition of every artery of business before the court and cited numerous instances of hardship, wrong and expense incident upon such a state of affairs. It was altogether a powerful and convincing argument.

Mr. Turner, of Putnam, followed in an appeal for the passage of the bill. He had been astounded, he said, at the volume of business handled by the supreme court during the last year. It was equivalent to one case a day for each justice during every working day of the term, and such haste could not but be dangerous. Mr. Turner entered into the details of these statistics and urged the house to pass the bill without delay.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb, then addressed the house. The only question, he said, was whether this measure would benefit the people, and the slightest investigation of the subject must certainly result in an overwhelming and emphatic affirmative.

The bill is not for the benefit of the judges, but for the benefit of the litigants. The justices are not now able to handle the business before them. They cannot do it—it is beyond human capacity. If the great interests at stake are weighed with the paltry salaries of the two additional justices all argument against the passage of the bill must fail.

Major Bacon spoke at considerable length and held the house in rapt attention by the eloquence and logic of his address.

The bill was then put to a vote with the following result: Ayes, 126; nays, 21. This being more than two-thirds and constituting the requisite majority the bill was declared passed.

Dr. Boggs's Address.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 8th the house will meet the senate in joint session to listen to an address by Dr. William E. Boggs, chancellor of the State university. A resolution to that effect was introduced yesterday by Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, and passed the house unanimously. This is in accordance with a provision of the law requiring an annual report from the chancellor upon the condition and work of the university. A large number of visitors will doubtless be present to hear the address.

Mr. Speer's Portrait.

The attention of the house was called yesterday to the fact that the family of the late Hon. Daniel N. Speer, formerly treasurer of the state of Georgia, desired to present his portrait to be hung upon the walls of the statehouse. The portrait is said to be a striking likeness as well as to rank high as a work of art. On motion the house accepted the gift and determined that it be hung upon the walls of the office of the state treasurer as a permanent memento of the distinguished gentleman whom it depicts.

New Business.

The following new bills were introduced:

By Mr. Neal of Bartow—To regulate the filing of pleas in certain suits.

Also that certain litigation affecting lands on the line of the Western and Atlantic railroad be referred to the committee on railroads.

By Mr. Sims of Brooks—To amend paragraph 1, section 1, of article 9 of the constitution, relative to certain exceptions in suits.

By Mr. Fulcher of Burke—To amend the act giving judges and commissioners authority to levy road tax, etc.

By Mr. Gray of Catoosa—To establish a public school system in Catoosa county.

By Mr. Doolan of Chatham—To provide for and regulate state and county elections in the state.

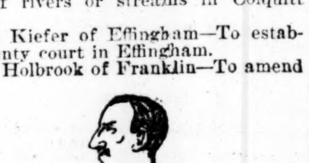
By Mr. Osborne of Chatham—To provide for appeals from recorder's courts.

Also to apply the act requiring separate compartments for white and colored people on cars, to all street car lines and suburban roads.

By Mr. Norman of Colquitt—To prohibit seining of rivers or streams in Colquitt county.

By Mr. Kiefer of Effingham—To establish a county court in Effingham.

By Mr. Holbrook of Franklin—To amend the confederate widow pension act so as to include the widow of every confederate soldier who enlisted in a Georgia regiment or who is herself a native Georgian.



MR. WILSON, OF WARE, LISTENING TO THE DEBATE.

By Mr. O'Neill of Fulton—To amend the charter of Atlanta to provide for the semiannual collection of taxes.

Also to amend the act for the inspection of cotton seed meal.

By Mr. Rankin of Gordon—To perfect the pension of Mrs. F. L. Stark.

By Mr. Thurmond of Jackson—To amend the act requiring railroads to promptly settle certain claims so as to include attorney's fees.

By Mr. Hopkins of McIntosh—To organize a new judicial circuit to be known as the Altamaha circuit, composed of Bryan, Bulloch, Effingham, Tattnall, Montgomery, Liberty and McIntosh.

Also to fix date of holding court in this circuit.

By Mr. Walker of Pierce—To amend the act fixing liquor license in Pierce county by changing the sum from $1,500 to $20,000.

By Mr. Turner of Putnam—To amend the code so as to increase the jurisdiction of county courts.

By Mr. Freeman of Troup—To amend the act prescribing the method of granting charters to banks.

By Mr. Hurst of Walton—To authorize the town of Social Circle to issue school bonds.

Also to amend section 2571 of the code.

By Mr. Wilson of Ware—To revise the time of holding court in the Brunswick circuit.

By Mr. Bennett of Wayne—To provide public schools for the town of Jesup.

Also to amend the act establishing a charter for Jesup.

By Mr. Bacon of Bibb—To provide for the taking of depositions in certain civil cases.

By Mr. Hogan of Lincoln—To permit persons holding diplomas from Emory college, Mercer university, or any state normal school, to teach in any public school without examination.

By Mr. Osborne of Chatham—To regulate elections in Savannah.

By Mr. Hodges of Bibb—To amend section 4058 of the code.

By Mr. Clifton of Tattnall—To provide for the registration of voters in Tattnall county.

House bill No. 236, by Mr. Moseley of Cobb—To provide for the levying of a school tax in Marietta, which was read with senate amendments. The bill was temporarily tabled, as the author was not present.

On motion, house bill No. 504 was read a second time and recommitted.

The Treasurer's Books.

The committee appointed at the last legislature to sit during vacation and examine the books and vouchers of the state treasurer and comptroller general reported that they had made the examination as directed and found everything in perfect order. The vouchers and accounts were compared and found correct and the amount of cash and securities on hand to correspond to the official report. Every detail of both offices were closely looked into and found in a highly satisfactory condition. The report closed with a high compliment to "Uncle Bob" Hardeman.

Standing Committees.

The committee on corporations reported favorably on the following bills:

To amend the charter of the town of East Point.

To amend and consolidate the acts granting corporate powers to the town of Sparta.

To authorize the issuance of $10,000 in bonds by the town of East Point.

The committee on general agriculture reported favorably upon the bill forbidding persons from standing on bridges for hunting and fishing.

The committee also recommended that the authors of bills Nos. 1, 7, 10, 11 and 14, providing for the formation of boards of equalization be allowed to withdraw the same.

The committee on enrollment reported a number of house bills ready for signature.

The finance committee reported favorably upon the bill authorizing the town of Waynesboro to issue $6,000 in bonds.

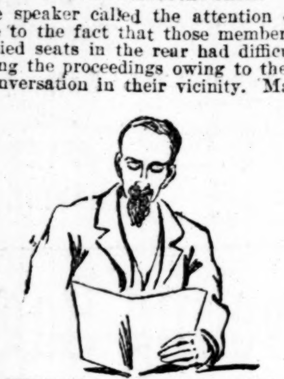
The committee on military affairs reported favorably upon Mr. Mershon's bill to establish a naval militia.

The committee on education reported adversely upon the house bill to furnish free books in the public schools.

The committee on court and county matters reported favorably upon the bill to repeal the act establishing a board of road commissioners for the county of Clinch.

A Rebuke from the Chair.

The speaker called the attention of the house to the fact that those members who occupied seats in the rear had difficulty in hearing the proceedings owing to the noise of conversation in their vicinity. Many of the members, he continued, were in the habit of using the rear of the hall as a lobby, and this practice gave great discomfort to others. He had accordingly issued orders to have all extra chairs removed from that part of the house to the lobby proper, where he trusted members would hereafter repair for conversation.



MR. GUDDINS, LEADER OF THE POPULIST FACTION.

Notes and Gossip.

"France leads all the nations of the world in industrial schools," said Dr. Curry, chatting with a party of friends in the rotunda of the Kimball house. "There is a general impression that the French are a frivolous and superficial race. Never was there a greater error. In their great national trade schools they instruct both sexes in every detail of industrial work and teach from the ground up. They make their pupils experts in woodwork, brasswork, gin work, in the designing of carpets, wallpaper, jewelry and every form of ornamental articles. What wonder, then, that they lead the world in styles and fashions?

"Another error," continued Dr. Curry, "is that in industrial schools—not trade schools, mind, but industrial institutes—the pupils actually turn out manufactured articles. They do not. They are taught merely the use of tools and the scientific principles, so to speak, of any given trade. Then if the pupil desires, for instance, to become a carpenter he can enter the shop and in a very short time acquire the practical portion of the craft. He has the advantage over the shop-taught apprentice in having a sound, scientific basis. He not only knows the how, but he knows the why."

"I observe," said Mr. Boifeuillet last evening, "that a bill has been introduced to authorize a guarantee company to become the bondsman of the treasurer of Chatham. I don't know what may be behind that bill, but the idea is a good one. In Macon the city council makes it obligatory on the city clerk, city treasurer and chief of police to give surety of that character. It has proven much more satisfactory than a personal bond for a variety of reasons. In the first place it is altogether divorced from any sentiment. Often when a bank official goes on a bond he expects to handle some of the public funds in return, and others look for various favors.

"Moreover, it has become a custom nowadays to insert a clause in partnership papers forbidding members of the firm from endorsing or going on bonds, and this is so universal that an official hesitates to ask such a favor of his friends. With a guarantee company this is different. The accommodation is paid for and in case of defalcation there is no trouble in collecting. In Macon the city pays the premium on its officials' bonds."

"The convict lease question is agitating the wire grass section," said Mr. Bennett, of Wayne, to a Constitution reporter. "Some 760 convicts are being worked in those counties in steam sawmills in direct violation of the terms of the lease. It is provided in the official lease that the prisoners are to be worked making brick, mining, in quarries, on the public roads and on farms owned by the lessees. Their employment in the sawmills has thrown hundreds of free laborers out of work and is totally unauthorized. The governor himself has told me that it was merely a matter of custom. I shall introduce a resolution in a few days declaring this illegal and calling on the governor to at once remove all convicts now at the mills."

FITTING PENALTIES TO CRIMES.

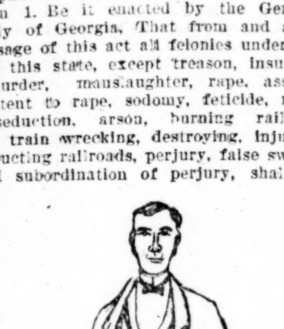
The Hall Bill Substitute Passes the Senate Other Work of That Body.

One of the most important measures which will come before the general assembly passed the senate yesterday.

That is the substitute formulated by the senate judiciary committee as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Hall, passed at the last session, providing for the punishment of criminals and classifying crimes.

The original bill was a long one, but the special subcommittee of the general judiciary committee, to which it was referred, found it could be very greatly simplified, and reported the following substitute, which passed unanimously:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, That from and after the passage of this act all felonies under the laws of this state, except treason, insurrection, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to rape, sodomy, feticide, mayhem, seduction, arson, burning railroad bridges, train wrecking, destroying, injuring or obstructing railroads, perjury, false swearing and subordination of perjury, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary of this state for a term of not less than one year nor longer than twenty years, or, on the recommendation of the jury trying the case, when the same is approved by the presiding judge of the court, shall be punished as provided in section 4310 of the code of 1882.



MR. HILL ADDRESSING THE HOUSE.

The Cigarette Bill.

The cigarette bill had its first skirmish in the senate yesterday morning.

The bill came from the general judiciary committee with the recommendation that it "do pass as amended," the amendments being striking out medicated cigarettes in the exception clause, and excepting the sale of cigarette tobacco.

The friends of the bill endeavored to force a vote at once. This brought out considerable discussion upon points of order. Finally a motion to make the bill special order for the 14th was voted down, ayes 16, nays 19. Then the friends of the bill moved to recommit it to the committee on general judiciary, where the majority is understood to be unfavorable to the bill. The ayes and nays were called on this motion and it carried, 21 to 16.

The general belief is that the senate will kill the bill.

There'll Be No Contest.

The senate sat down on the third party's efforts to unseat Senator Reese, and the probability is that neither the popular senator from the twenty-ninth nor the senate will be bothered with that contest again.

The matter came up yesterday morning when Senator Smith, of the nineteenth district, withdrew the resolution he had introduced and which the committee on privileges and elections had returned to the senate. Then he moved to take from the table the resolution of Senator Wright which was introduced at the last session.

There was some discussion over this, but it was very evident that the senate didn't care to be bothered with the contest. It would be impossible in the natural order of things, for a contest to be completed before the adjournment of the legislature and the shortest way out of it was to vote down the motion to take from the table.

This was done, the vote being 29 to 6. The six gentlemen who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Chambers, Pope, Smith of the nineteenth, Smith of the thirty-fourth, Wilson of the thirteenth and Wright of the first.

New Bills in the Senate.

The new bills introduced in the senate were:

Mr. Hackett—To amend an act to amend section 4675 of the code.

Mr. Hatcher—To regulate the duties of coroners.

Mr. Chambers—To amend section 3211 of the code so as to regulate the length of time notice shall be given to parties sought to be enjoined in applications for injunctions.

Mr. Hatcher—To regulate the payment of and amount of costs in dispossessory warrants.

Mr. Reese—To enable persons selling personal property and reserving the title to the same to enforce collection of the same in a summary manner.

A GLIMPSE OF THE GALLERY.

Mr. Reese—For the relief of persons holding titles to real estate as security for debts.

Mr. Reese—To enable persons claiming dower by suit at law to claim in the same suit rents, issues and profits.

Mr. Wilson of the thirteenth—To amend the act to fix the venue of justice courts in cities having a population of over 15,000 and make it over 5,000.

THE JUSTICES.

Some Subjects They Think the Legislature Should Consider Carefully.

The committee appointed by the convention of justices of the peace, held in Atlanta on August 1st, have prepared their statement of matters which they ask the legislature to consider.

The report in full is as follows:

To the General Assembly of the State of Georgia: As a committee appointed by the state convention of justices of the peace and commissioned notaries public, held in the city of Atlanta, August 1, 1893, we have the honor to address you the following communication:

We respectfully invite your attention to the subjects of legislation herein submitted, and beg you to give them such consideration as they demand.

1. Under the present rulings of the supreme court, the justice of the peace and the commissioned notary public of a militia district are compelled to hold their courts at the same time and place. All judgments rendered at a different place than that fixed by law are void. In towns and cities where much business is transacted it is impossible for the magistrate to observe the law. They are forced to have different times and places for holding court. In establishing two places many judgments are liable to attack at any time.

We beg you, therefore, to establish a notary public's court in each militia district to be presided over by the commissioned notary public of the district, said court to have the same jurisdiction and powers that justice courts have.

The act to carry into effect this provision should be so framed as to allow the two courts to be held at the same time and place in the discretion of the justice and notary public in any given district.

The privilege of establishing such a court is expressly granted in the constitution, and we trust its necessity will be acknowledged by all.

2. The laborer is worthy of his hire. It is not right to work a man without compensation. Under the present law magistrates receive nothing for services rendered in the investigation of criminal cases, except now and then when the defendant is convicted in a higher court and pays a fine. Where one prisoner pays a fine, fifty are sent to the penitentiary and chaingang.

Though one-half of the justice's time should be devoted to holding courts of inquiry, he is refused compensation. We respectfully maintain that it is just as much the duty of the state to pay the magistrate the costs in cases where the prisoners go to the penitentiary or county chaingang as in the cases where the fines are paid. When the fine is paid the costs come out of the pocket of the criminal. When he is sent to the penitentiary or chaingang the state or county, as the case may be, gets the benefit of his labor and ought to be bound for the cost. We, therefore, respectfully ask a change of the laws in relation to the payment of criminal costs. We ask that the same be paid out of the county treasury whether the defendant be bound over, committed or discharged.

In case the prosecution is abandoned or the magistrate decides that it is malicious, the prosecutor should be charged with the costs, to be collected by execution and paid into the county treasury.

We further recommend that the justices and constables be prohibited from settling or allowing to be settled any case and from receiving any costs expect as before provided for, from either the prosecutor or defendant, and that all criminal cases brought before justices of the peace be tried and that the defendant be bound over, committed or discharged.

3. We recommend that section 460 of the code, which refers to new justices of the peace when first coming into office, be amended by extending its provisions to any justice of the peace or notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace and by clearly and distinctly allowing a change of the time, as well as place, for holding said courts.

4. We recommend that the laws of this state in the action of trover and bail be so amended as to prohibit the bringing of this action in cases where property is sold on the installment plan under conditional bills of sale.

5. We recommend that paragraph 11 of section 457, relative to justices making a list of taxpayers and returning the same to the receiver, be repealed.

6. We recommend that the law be so changed as to allow a fi. fa. to issue immediately upon the rendition of a judgment, the entering of an appeal to suspend action on the fi. fa. until the final hearing of the case.

7. We recommend that all affidavits in forma pauperis be two-fold, one as to the inability of the applicant to pay costs, the other as to his inability to give bond.

8. We ask that the law be so amended as to authorize appeals in forma pauperis to a jury in the justice court only, whether the amount involved be less than $50 or more.

9. We ask that in cases of attachment and garnishments and similar papers, issued by a justice or served by a constable, returnable to the superior, city or county courts, the justice shall have the right to issue executions for costs of issuing and serving, against the plaintiff, the plaintiff to collect the same out of the defendant upon the final trial in case he recovers in the suit. We also ask that commercial notaries be prohibited from issuing attachments or garnishments.

10. We ask that section 3 of the act of October 16, 1891, providing for the hearing of contested election cases, be amended by granting to the justice presiding a per diem compensation of $5 per day to be taxed against the party cast in the suit.

11. We ask that justices of the peace and freeholders and their clerks be adequately compensated for holding elections by a general law, the same not to supersede any local laws on this subject now in force.

12. We ask that the laws be so amended as to authorize the justice of the peace and the notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace, in the districts which embrace the county site of any county, in their discretion to order the constables to make their sales at the door of the county courthouse, proper notice to be given of the place of sale in the advertisement.

13. We ask that the law be so amended as to authorize a judgment where an account is proven by affidavit, whether the service is personal or at the defendant's most notorious place of abode.

14. We ask a revision of the fee bill in civil cases, providing fees in the many and varied instances where services are rendered and no fees are provided by law and providing for the increase of fees in such instances as the present statutes make inadequate provision for. The revision is asked not only as to the fees of justices, but as to the fees of constables also.

We respectfully submit the foregoing recommendations to your consideration, not as the individual views of the members of the committee, but as the expressed views of our state convention, in formal resolutions, adopted after full discussion, believing that you will take such action in the matter as public interests, public convenience and the importance of the measures suggested demand.

W. C. DAVIS, Chairman,
Bibb County.
EDGAR H. ORR,
Fulton County.
RALPH E. WRIGHT,
DeKalb County.
A. Y. ALEXANDER,
Cobb County.
R. D. LEON,
Richmond County.
Committee.

REWARDS FOR LYNCHERS.

The Governor Is After the Clayton County Men Who Lynched Bennett.

The governor is after the lynchers.

He has offered a reward of $200 each for the murderers who killed Arthur Bennett.

Bennett was being taken to the Clayton county jail on the 21st of October and was lynched on the road.

Official information of the affair reached the governor yesterday and the reward was at once offered.

Capitol Notes.

The secretary of state issued a charter for a railroad from Tennille to Sandersville yesterday.

The new corporation will be known as the Sandersville Railroad Company. It is to be run in opposition to the present road between these two points named, which has been leased to the Augusta and Savannah, and which company, it is claimed, will not run schedules to suit.

The railroad commission was in session yesterday attending to routine business.

The governor yesterday commuted the sentence of a boy named Medlin, of Pickens county, sent to the chaingang in lieu of a fine for disturbing public worship. He can pay his fine now, so the governor will give him a chance to do it.

AT THE THEATERS.

Al Field and his minstrels played to fair business at the Grand yesterday afternoon and last night. The performance is uniformly good throughout and gave entire satisfaction. The company is the best Field has yet had.

"Bob" Taylor at the Grand Tonight.

Ex-Governor Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, one of the finest lecturers and orators of our day, will be seen at the Grand tonight.

Last season a large audience greeted him at the opera house, when he gave "The Fiddle and the Bow," but the Grand bids fair to be crowded tonight to hear his new lecture, "The Paradise of Fools."

His lectures are interesting and enjoyed by all classes. They are cleverly interspersed with pathos, humor, songs and humorous dialects. He sways his audiences at will, from tears to smiles and uproarous laughter—they follow his pathetic passages and funny character sketches. The present one is said to far exceed, in point of literary merit, all his previous efforts and a grand lecture may be expected tonight.

Robert E. Graham.

Robert E. Graham, who first made his debut on the Atlanta stage as Lord Knickerbocker in "The Little Tycoon Opera Company," and who comes to the Grand Friday and Saturday, has had quite a stage career. His first experience was in amateur theatricals in his native city, Baltimore. After that he played leading parts with Maggie Mitchell, Minnie Palmer and in different stock companies. His greatest success was with the Tycoon Opera Company, where his creation of Lord Knickerbocker was highly appreciated. Last year he produced "Larry, the Lord," a good comedy. This year he comes with a new play entitled "After the Ball." The comedy is bright and the dialogue easy and fluent. Mr. Graham's role of the young stock broker is particularly well adapted to him and almost every action and word causes laughter. His support is said to be excellent.

HESTER'S OCTOBER REPORT

Showing the Movement of Cotton During the Month.

New Orleans, La., October 31—The October movement of cotton in sight as shown by Secretary Hester's monthly New Orleans cotton exchange report, issued today, was nearly 180,000 bales in excess of October, 1892, but shows a deficit from the same month of 1891 of 388,006. The gain for the last four days of the month since the last weekly report has been 43,717 bales over last year. The total number of bales brought into sight during the thirty-one days of October was 1,642,637, against 1,462,799 in October, 1892, and 2,030,643 in October 1891, an increase over last year of 179,839 and a decrease the year before of 388,006.

The movement from last September to October 31st includes total receipts at all United States delivery ports of 1,678,781, against 1,526,754 last year and 2,195,513 the year before; net overland movement by railroads across the Mississippi Ohio and Potomac rivers 105,879, against 147,433 and 269,987; southern mill takings, exclusive of quantity consumed at southern outports, 145,955, against 140,775 and 127,136, and interior town stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season, 217,271, against 184,114 and 270,624.

These make the total amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during September and October 2,147,886, against 1,999,076 last year, and 2,862,960 the year before last, an increase this year of 148,810 bales over the corresponding two months of 1892 and 715,074 under the same period in 1891.

Northern spinners took during October 195,716, against 219,950 last year and 402,139 for the year before, increasing their total for the two months to 230, 431, against 320,054 last year and 520,526 the year before. This makes the average weekly takings for the season 26,643 bales against 36,728 last year and 59,732 the year before.

Foreign exports for the two months have been 872, 747, showing an increase over last season of 43,725 and a decrease from the same period year before last of 189,340.

The increase in foreign exports during October compared with last October has been 43,394, but for the same time year before they have decreased 148,010.

Stocks at the seaboard and twenty-nine leading southern interior markets at the close of October were 1,203,980, against 1,234,255 the same date last year, and 1,424,822 the year before. Including port and interior stocks left over from the previous season and number of bales of the current crop brought into sight during the two months the supply has been 2,457,842 against 2,532,072 last year, and 3,141,323 the year before.

Up to this date last year 29.84 per cent of the cotton crop had been marketed, and for September and October 1891 the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 31.69, and for the same time in 1890 the percentage marketed was 30.05.

A Wonderful Machine.

There is no doubt that man is a fine mechanism, but like every other machine he wears out by friction. It is said that he is born again every two or three years. His body is virtually remade from food. To retard this making over is radically wrong, as a man loses so much vitality in the delayed process that it takes a long time to recuperate. The process of making anew is so accelerated by purging with Brandreth's Pills that a new man, as it were, may be made in two or three months, and the change in the mechanism is such that the worn out part is replaced by the new without the usual running down of the entire machine. You don't have to stop for repairs. Purge away with Brandreth's Pills the old, diseased and worn out body. They are purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, and safe to take at any time.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DIED.—Little John, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nisbet, at their residence in Kirkwood. The funeral services will take place at the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the interment at Oakland cemetery at 4 o'clock p. m.

Letters from Mothers

speak in warm terms of what Scott's Emulsion has done for their delicate, sickly children. It's use has brought thousands back to rosy health.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites is employed with great success in all ailments that reduce flesh and strength. Little ones take it with relish.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

URIC ACID

is a deadly poison, and when taken up by the system quickly produces death.

Sluggish, inactive kidneys fail to purify the blood, and uric acid is left in it to course through the system, poisoning the whole body, producing uremia, which is so fatal to human life.

To preserve health, the kidneys must be kept in a healthy condition. As a kidney tonic, no preparation is so effective as

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

It acts promptly, effectively and mildly on the kidneys and all other portions of the urinary tract, thus keeping the blood pure, and thereby preserving health.

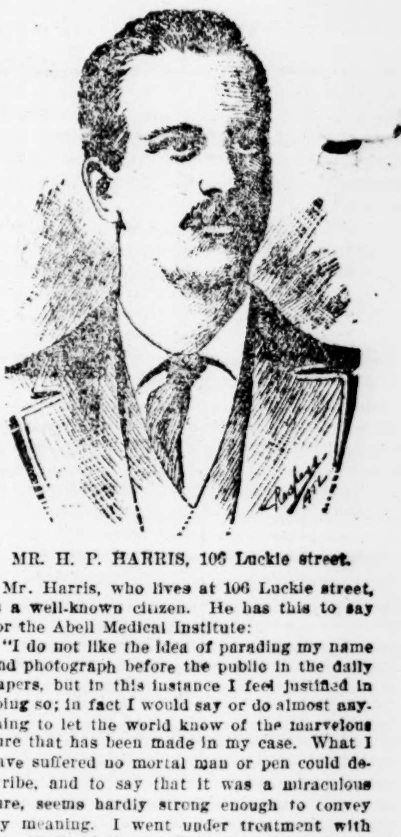
One of my children who has been a great sufferer from kidney troubles, has derived more benefit from Stuart's Gin and Buchu than all other remedies, and I have tried quite a number.

MRS. E. O. OZMER, Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all druggists.

BLOOD POISON.

Rheumatism and Other Dreaded Diseases Cured by Dr. Abell.



MR. H. P. HARRIS, 106 Luckie street.

Mr. Harris, who lives at 106 Luckie street, is a well-known citizen. He has this to say for the Abell Medical Institute:

"I do not like the idea of parading my name and photograph before the public in the daily papers, but in this instance I feel justified in doing so; in fact I would say or do almost anything to let the world know of the marvelous cure that has been made in my case. What I have suffered no mortal man or pen could describe, and to say that it was a miraculous cure, seems hardly strong enough to convey my meaning. I went under treatment with Dr. Abell, of the Abell Medical Institute, at the solicitation of a friend who had been cured of catarrh, and in a few weeks I felt that the treatment was beneficial; so much so, that from that time until now it has been a steady progress and I now give this testimonial in the firm belief that I am a well man and healthier than ever before. People who knew me when I was sick and about to die, hardly believe that I am the same man."

Cured by Mail.

Mrs. J. L. Jones, No. 1301 East Fifth avenue, Knoxville, Tenn., makes this statement.

"I had a case of chronic catarrh which had left me in such a weakened state that I had made up my mind there was no relief this side of the grave. I had been treated by prominent physicians and paid out large sums of money in the hope of getting relief, but to no avail.

"I wrote to Dr. Abell and stated my case to him without daring to hope for even a faint relief. Dr. Abell answered he could save me and I commenced treatment, and now, thank God, I am enjoying good health and completely cured. Dr. Abell certainly understood my case and I conscientiously recommend him to all people who suffer from that dreadful disease of catarrh. I will answer anybody that chooses to write to me in regard to my case."

Five Dollars a Month.

Remember that five dollars will pay for treatment, with all medicines and advice, for an entire month. This fee has been adopted, and applies to all patients.

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh, all diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, nervous diseases, blood diseases, skin diseases, diseases of women and children, all chronic and special diseases.

Our Mail System.

We have adopted a system by which our out-of-town patients are treated with most remarkable success, through correspondence and symptom blanks. Our symptom blank enables us to diagnose and understand a case thoroughly. Symptom blanks free to any address. All correspondence strictly confidential and consultation free.

ABELL MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
G. C. Abell, M. D., Physician in Charge,
Room 2, second floor of Grant building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Atlanta, Ga.

Take the elevator, or walk up one flight of stairs.

Entrance from the Broad street side.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday Hours—9:30 to 11:30 a. m.

ECKFORD---VENABLE.

The Quiet Marriage of Two Popular Young People Yesterday.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF SOCIETY

The Co-operative Club Has Its Formal Opening, with a Brilliant Outlook. Points About People You Know.

The wedding which united Mr. Marshall Eckford and Mrs. Sallie Adair Venable was a very quiet but extremely pretty one. The marriage occurred yesterday afternoon at the beautiful West End home of the bride's father, Mr .George Adair, and was witnessed only by the immediate relatives. The ceremony was impressively performed by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, in the pretty drawing room made bright by many flowers and autumnal foliage. The bride wore a becoming cloth costume with hat to match and carried white roses. The wedding was followed by a small, but very delightful reception at the home of the groom's mother.

Mrs. Sallie Adair Venable has many warm friends here, won by a nature womanly, sincere and lovable. She is the second daughter of Mr. George Adair, one of the most prominent citizens in the state. From him she inherits that cordial charm of manner which wins friends without an effort, and from her sweet mother comes her womanly gentleness. Personally she is certainly pretty in a dainty, petite way.

Mr. Eckford is a young man of sterling worth. He is a most successful merchant and personally he is extremely attractive.

***

Miss Mary Marsh will leave for New York the last of the week where she will be the guest of Miss Campbell, the beautiful daughter of Governor Campbell, of Ohio.

***

The Co-operative Club had its opening yesterday afternoon under the most favorable auspices at their nice, sunny clubrooms in the Chamberlin & Johnson building. Bishop Nelson opened the club with a charming address explaining its object and work. The lunchroom presented the daintest and most inviting picture, with its little tables spread with spotless linen and ornamented with flowers. One hundred lunches were served during the day. The menu, which was so well cooked and served, was as follows:

Oysters—Stewed and raw.
Beef a la mode.
Croquettes—Stuffed peppers.
Chicken Salad.
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.

The menu for today will be:

Puree of Beans.
Oysters—Stewed and Raw.
Beef a la Mode.
Stuffed Peppers.
Coffee, Tea and Chocolate.

The menu will be varied each day and the ladies in charge intend to have the simple and inexpensive dishes cooked to perfection and served in the daintest way. Orders will be taken each day for such things as beaten biscuits, cakes and desserts of every discription that can be made out of one's own home. A number of cakes, bread, etc., were sold yesterday, very little being left at the end of the day. The entire idea of this club is a capital one, and is bound to succeed.

***

Mr. Minter Wimberley and his charming bride, who as Miss Effie Pope has always been greatly admired in Atlanta, are at the Aragon.

***

Professor H. S. Bradley, Jr., of Emory college, and his bride, are at the Aragon.

***

Mrs. Mel Branch, wife of the representative of Columbia county, is with her husband at the Kimball. Mrs. Branch is on her way to visit friends in Cincinnati.

***

Beautiful Marriage.

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 1.—(Special.) There was a beautiful marriage ceremony at [illegible] Walnut street Christian church here yesterday. The contracting parties were Mr. George M. Dickey, of Fannin county, who is a member of the Georgia legislature, and Miss Minnie Rector, of Arkansas. Around the chancel were beautiful palms and exquisite chrysanthemums tastily arranged. As the thrilling strains of Mendelssohn's broke forth, Miss Rector, with her nephew, Mr. Benjamin Higgins, marched up one aisle and the handsome groom armed by his brother, Mr. John B. Dickey, of Atlanta, up the other, meeting at the altar. After a brief, but impressive cerevemony, by Rev. John A. Stephens the bridal party repaired immediately to the 1 o'clock train and left for their home in Atlanta. Quite a delightful lunch was served the wedding party before going to the church.

The groom is a popular member of the Georgia legislature from Fannin and the bride is one of Arkansas's most accomplished daughters.

Jedge Waxem's Proverbs.

From The Detroit Free Press.

It's a mighty hard thing to keep silver and polliticks from gittin' mixed.

The goddess uv libberty ain't in polliticks, though stump speckers says so.

A congressman without five thousand a year wood hit bottom about evry twenty minutes.

Ef Samson had been a United States senator he wouldn't a used his hands to brake the lion's jaw.

A penshun nowadays don't mean much but dollars and sents.

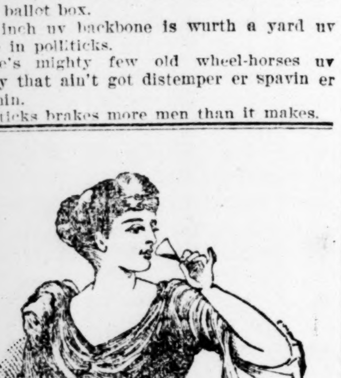
A man can't git money and glory both out uv office-holdin'.

Too many men want votes instead uv purity in the ballot box.

One inch uv backbone is wurth a yard uv tongue in polliticks.

There's mighty few old wheel-horses uv a party that ain't got distemper er spavin er sompthin.

Polliticks brakes more men than it makes.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Rendered Monday, October 30, 1893.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters fo the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company v. Beauchamp. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

1. The declaration alleging that the plaintiff's injuries had destroyed his ability to work and pursue his accustomed avocation; that his business was that of granite and stone contractor, requiring him to be on his feet and to exert all his physical powers in superintending, directing, helping, etc.; and that his average earnings were $150 per month, all of which were lost for all the future, there was no error in allowing him to testify as a witness what work he did individually before the jury, and that its value was $5 per day, the evidence showing that the work he did individually was done in pursuing his calling as a granite and stone contractor.

2. The plaintiff having testified that there was nothing to hinder the motorman from seeing him, and that there was nothing between the motorman and the witness and his cart, there was no error in allowing him to state he thought or supposed the motorman would stop the car, this testimony illustrating and explaining the conduct of the plaintiff in managing his horse upon the occasion under investigation.

3. A witness being asked whether or not if a certain thing, mentioned in the question, had been done she would have seen it, answered: "Well, I suppose I would." The question was not leading, nor the answer illegal.

4. Before the Carlisle mortality and annuity tables can be properly admitted in evidence to show the expectancy of the plaintiff and aid the jury in arriving at the amount of damages he should recover for a permanent injury, the foundation should be laid by proving the plaintiff's age, or introducing evidence from which his age could be inferred or approximately arrived at by the jury.

5. When it is open to question at what a horse became frightened, the witness, after stating the facts, may testify he was pretty certain the animal took fright at a particular object.

6. Upon an assignment of error alleging that "the court erred in charging the jury as follows, 'If you believe from the evidence that the motorman in charge of the car was running at a high rate of speed,' then certain legal consequences followed as therein declared," without setting forth what those consequences were as expressed in the charge, it is impossible for this court to determine whether, if erroneous at all, the charge excepted to resulted in an injury to the party complaining of it.

7. The plaintiff's cause of action being based upon the theory that before the injuries therein complained of he was in all respects a perfectly sound and healthy man, there being nothing either in the declaration or the evidence introduced by him to suggest the contrary, and the newly discovered evidence disclosing that he had previously been severely afflicted with rheumatism, and had also received a gun shot wound which permanently disabled his right arm, and the newly discovered evidence further tending to show that the injuries inflicted by the defendant were not so serious as the plaintiff had testified the ends of justice require a new trial. It is probable, if not certain, that in allowing the amount of damages found by the verdict, the jury acted under the belief that the plaintiff, when he received the injuries for which this action was brought, was a sound and healthy man, and consequently, awarded a larger amount than they would have done had the facts disclosed by the newly discovered evidence been before them. Under all the circumstances, the plaintiff could not, consistently with good faith, withhold and conceal these facts from the jury. As to a material part of the newly discovered evidence, there was no want of diligence in failing to acquire knowledge of it before the trial.

Judgment reversed.

N. J. & T. A. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

Arnold & Arnold, contra.

Atlanta Journal v. Mayson. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

The code, section 3749, declares that "in all civil cases the preponderance of testimony is considered sufficient to produce mental conviction." This phraseology includes actions for libel in which a plea of justification presents the issue to be tried, although such plea imputes to the plaintiff the commission of a crime as charged in the publication alleged to be libelous. In order to sustain the plea it is requisite that the jury shall have a mental conviction of its truth, but they need not be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, as this phrase is commonly understood in criminal procedure. This question was not directly presented in Ransone v. Christian, 56 Ga. 351, nor was it directly decided in Williams v. Gunnels, 66 Ga. 521.

Judgment reversed. (Lumpkin, J., heard the argument, but being disqualified by relationship to one of the stockholders in the corporation sued, took no part in the decision.)

W. P. Andrews and Ellis & Gray, for plaintiff in error.

Mayson & Hill, contra.

Chattahoochee Brick Company v. Braswell. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

1. In the trial of an action for physical injuries against two defendants as joint tort feasors, an instruction by the court that there was no evidence warranting a finding against one of them wrought no injury to the other, it appearing from the record that the defendant discharged by the instruction of the court would not be liable to contribution in favor of the one against whom the verdict was rendered.

2. The rule forbidding a recovery from his master by a servant who subjects himself to injury by going without objection into a place known by him to be dangerous is not applicable to a convict whose movements are controlled and directed by a guard or boss having and exercising the power of compelling the convict to obey his orders.

3. The plaintiff, a convict, having been leased by the state to a penitentiary company, and that company having hired him, with other convicts, to another corporation engaged in the work of constructing a railroad, and he having been put to work under the control of a guard employed and paid by the latter corporation, and being required to obey the orders of such guard, this corporation is liable to the plaintiff for injuries received in consequence of his having gone, under orders from the guard, into a place where a dangerous explosive was being used, although all the convicts so hired may have been under the general charge of a "captain" appointed by the governor. This is true, whether it was or was not, lawful for such convicts to be placed under the control and management of the guard.

4. The evidence was conflicting, but taking as true the version of it most favorable to the plaintiff, the verdict was warranted, and there was no error in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Ellis & Gray, for plaintiff in error.

Broyles & Son, contra.

Atlanta Street Railroad Company v. Walker. Before Judge Marshall J. Clarke, City court of Atlanta.

1. Evidence tending to show acts of negligence not declared upon is admissible as a part of the res gestae of the occurrence under investigation to explain the conduct of the parties engaged in it. Being admitted, the court should charge the jury that any negligence shown by this evidence cannot be considered as a direct and substantive basis of recovery, but it might be misleading to instruct them in general terms that they would "have no right to find anything against the defendant because of" the same.

2. It is not competent for a party who, as a witness, testifies to his feelings, pains and symptoms, and states his opinion that the injuries which caused the same are permanent. Nor is it, since the change in the law allowing parties to testify in their own behalf, competent for a plaintiff, suing for physical injuries, to prove by his wife that subsequently to their infliction he frequently complained to her of pains and hurts resulting therefrom and stated that he suffered a great deal.

3. "The rule of the road" in this state requires travelers with vehicles, when meeting, to each turn to the right. One may, from motives of courtesy, or for other reasons, waive his right to have another observe this rule, but is not bound to do so. The fact that one does waive this right and in so doing drives into a dangerous place in the highway and is thereby injured affords no excuse to a wrong-doer who caused the dangerous place to exist, and will not prevent a recovery against the wrong-doer by the person so injured, if free from negligence and otherwise entitled to recover.

Judgment reversed.

N. J. & T. A. Hammond, for plaintiff in error.

F. R. & J. G. Walker, contra.

Plant & Son v. Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

1. The attorney at law of a corporation who does not profess to be its agent in any other capacity, is not competent to verify on its behalf an answer to a summons of garnishment; but the answer may be verified by any agent of the corporation who can and will depose positively to the facts stated therein. An answer sworn to by an agent "to the best of his knowledge and belief" is not properly verified without a further statement pointing out what facts he knows and what facts he believes, together with the grounds of his belief.

2. In strict law an answer to a summons of garnishment should not be made and sworn to until the term of the court to which the summons is returnable, but an answer prematurely made and filed is not on that account insufficient, unless it be excepted to; and when excepted to, it is amendable. Delay to except to it until a term of the court has elapsed and another one arrived is good cause for giving time to amend after the exceptions are adjudicated.

In this case direction is given that amendment be allowed, if a proper amendment be tendered and duly verified, within ten days after the entry of the remittitur from this court in the court below.

Judgment reversed with direction.

W. J. Albert, for plaintiff in error.

James H. Gilbert, contra.

Western Union Telegraph Company v. Rountree. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

Under the act of October 22, 1887 (acts of 1887, p. 111), an electric telegraph company is not liable for the penalty of $100 for a verbal, though material, inaccuracy in the transmission of a message. The words, "shall transmit and deliver * * * with impartiality and good faith, and with due diligence," relate, so far as the purposes of this act are concerned, to the time within which the transmission and delivery must be accomplished, and not to accuracy and correctness in sending and transcribing dispatches.

Judgment reversed.

Bigby, Reed & Berry and Dorsey, Brewster & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

D. W. Rountree, contra.

Wolf et al v. Kennedy. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

1. It is no cause for setting aside a judgment rendered by the city court of Atlanta that the court was characterized in the plaintiff's petition as the city court of Fulton county, the process correctly describing it as the city court of Atlanta, which court is the only city court held in Fulton county, and its jurisdiction extending to all residents of the county. Nor is it any cause for setting the judgment aside that the property alleged to have been converted was vaguely and loosely described in the petition, and that some of it was stated therein to be the clothes of the plaintiff's father.

2. That the same inaccuracy in designating the court was also in the bail bond is no ground for setting aside the judgment; nor is the omission to date the bond, or the failure therein to describe the property, the bond fully identifying the action in which it was given.

3. The bond given in this case corresponded substantially with that prescribed in section 3419 of the code, and the judgment was properly entered thereon against the principal and surety for the amount of the recovery in the action. It was not incorrect to designate the surety as such in the judgment, although he was not expressly described as surety in the bond and did not add the word "surety" or "security" to his name in executing the same. In an action for the conversion of personal property, the election of the plaintiff to take a money verdict is sufficiently apparent from the mere fact of the rendition of such a verdict, together with entering up judgment thereon payable in money only.

Judgment affirmed.

Lewis & Green, for plaintiff in error.

M. H. V. Jones and Hulsey & Bateman; contra.

Western Union Telegraph Company v. Timmons. Before Judge Westmoreland. City court of Atlanta.

1. A non-resident of a city does not make himself a resident within the meaning of the proviso to the second section of the act of October 22, 1887, touching the duties of telegraph companies, by giving to the company an address within the city at which he can be found temporarily.

2. The second section of the act deals exclusively with the duty of delivery to residents of cities and towns and to persons residing within a limit of one mile from the telegraph office. The duty of delivery to other persons is not embraced in that section, but in the general requirement set forth in the first section; and as to non-residents, the question whether due diligence in making delivery requires the company to go outside of its office to deliver at a designated place within a city or town, is one of fact for the determination of a jury on the circumstances of each case, including any right and reasonable usage of the company in dealing with messages of this kind. If the company, in the conduct of its business, delivers outside of its office to one customer it must to another under like circumstances and conditions. The court erred in not granting a new trial.

Judgment reversed.

Bigby, Reed & Berry, for plaintiff in error.

A. A. Murphy and F. A. Arnold, contra.

Stewart v. Atlanta Beef Company, Armour Packing Company, Morris & Co. Before Judge Van Epps. City court of Atlanta.

1. In the general tax act approved December 26, 1890, the 22d clause of the 2d section is in these words: "Upon all packing houses doing a cold storage business in this state, whether carried on by the owners thereof or by their agents, five hundred dollars in each county where said business is carried on." Held that a packing house which uses cold storage for preserving its own commodities alone, and does not receive and store for the public, or any part thereof, is not "doing a cold storage business" within the meaning of this clause, and therefore is not subject to the imposed tax.

2. Neither the evidence of a member of the legislature which passed the act, nor that of the comptroller general, touching the meaning and purpose of the same, was admissible to aid in construing the statute and arriving at the legislative intent. Other rulings complained of as to the rejection and the admission of evidence were immaterial to the substantial legal merits of the case, in view of the uncontested facts and of the correct construction of the law, as above announced.

3. A tax collector who, by issuing an execution for taxes against one not engaged in the business on which the tax in question has been imposed, coerces, through a levy by the sheriff, the payment of such tax, together with the cost of collection, is personally liable in an action brought against him for such wrong doing by the party so coerced, and the recovery may extend to the whole amount paid to the sheriff, irrespective of whether it reached the collector's hands or not. In the verdict and judgment the description of the defendant "as tax collector" will not vitiate, the words quoted being merely descriptive of the person and having no legal effect otherwise.

Judgment affirmed.

John W. Cox, for plaintiff in error.

N. J. & T. A. Hammond, contra.

Jackson v. The State. Before Judge Jenkins. Greene superior court.

1. The only effect the newly discovered evidence could possibly have would be to impeach the evidence of one of the state's witnesses, and therefore, under the oft repeated rulings of this court, a new trial cannot be granted on this ground.

2. Alleged error in admitting oral evidence cannot be considered unless the evidence objected to is itself set out in the motion for a new trial or in the bill of exceptions.

3. The evidence, though far from satisfactory to this court, is sufficient to authorize the verdict, and there being no error of law for correction, the discretion of the trial judge in refusing to grant a new trial was not abused, though the case was one in which it might well have been exercised in granting a new trial.

Judgment affirmed. Lumpkin, J., concurring with great doubt.

Hart & Sibley, J. B. Park, Jr., James Davison and Edward Young, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, and H. G. Lewis, solicitor general, by Hines, Shubrick & Felder, contra.

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Have the early frosts or too late a lingering by the garden gate again aroused that RHEUMATISM so peacefully slumbering the summer long? Well, if it's very bad you must change your diet and perhaps take some distasteful drug—the doctor will tell you what—but first rub thoroughly the part afflicted with POND'S EXTRACT, then wrap it warmly with flannel, and the rheumatism may wholly disappear. It will certainly be much relieved. Now that you have the POND'S EXTRACT try it for any of the many things its buff wrapper mentions. It's a wonderful curative. But don't accept substitutes.

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Dr. Blue Mountain Joe's
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Corner Edgewood Avenue and Fort Streets.

Consisting of Irish comedians, Dutch comedians, negro comedians, lady song and dance artist, gentleman song and dance artist, Japanese juggler, slack wire artist, high rope performer, the funny clown, talking comedian, indescribable comedy sketches Two grand programmes each day of week, commencing Monday, October 30th. Matinees 2:30. Night programme at 8 sharp. Comfortable seats for 3,000 people.

Admission, - - - - 10 Cents.

nov1—1m

Athens, Ga.—Sir: My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but without expelling any. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them.

S. H. ADAMS.

Smith's Worm Oil is safe, sure and elegant.

Notice to Shippers.

The Georgia road is now prepared to handle freight from Atlanta and all points west thereof via Augusta and the Richmond and Danville railroad to all stations on the Richmond and Danville railroad south and east of Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, Greenville and Seneca, S. C.

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oct. 29 1w.

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Thursday evening November 2, at 8:15.

AMERICA'S MOST DISTINGUISHED LECTURER,
Ex-Gov. "Bob" Taylor,
Of Tennessee,
In his new lecture
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Friday and Saturday, November 3d and 4th; matinee Saturday 2:30.

THE EMINENT COMEDIAN,
BOB GRAHAM
And a superb company, in his latest success
"After the Ball,"
Adapted from the French of M. Pontain, by J. W. Herbert.
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Bright and Crisp.

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The German Specialist.
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And can be consulted, free of charge, on all chronic, private and nervous diseases, such as syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, stricture, lost manhood, night losses, piles and all unnatural discharges. He supplies all of his own medicines, which cure when all others fail. He has been in this city for the last five months and is well endorsed by all who have tried him. He is also a German graduate of ten years' experience and the fortunate possessor of many great valuable medicines, entirely unknown to the profession of this country. He makes a sure cure or no charge. No incurable cases undertaken; no injurious drugs. Go at once and give him a trial and be convinced. His medicines are all very reasonable and in reach of all.

51 1-2 South Broad Street.

oct 17—6m

Receiver's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the superior court of said county rendered on September 13, 1893, in the case of W. E. Springer & Co., et al, vs. Fenn Lumber Company, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in November next, the same being the 7th day of said month, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. at Fenn, Ga., property formerly belonging to said Fenn Lumber Company, consisting of one tract of land lying and being on both sides of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad at Fenn, Ga., containing ninety-one acres, more or less, on which is situated five dwelling houses, about forty tenant houses, one storehouse, one barn and stables, one blacksmith shop, and one sawmill building.

Also one Erie City engine, fifty horse power; one Erie City engine, thirty horse power; one Erie City boiler, seventy horse power, and one Erie City boiler, fifty horse power; two steam pumps; one Filer & Stowell sawmill and carriage complete, with Filer & Stowell's improved twin-engine feed; one steam jump saw; one cut-off saw complete, with all necessary belts, pulleys, shafting, etc.; one stave and lathe mill and fixtures; one Fifield tram engine, and all other fixtures, machinery, tools and implements of every kind and description now owned by the said Fenn Lumber Company; also one mile of 28-pound railroad iron; also four mules, twenty-six head of oxen, seven log carts, with yokes and chains complete.

Also forty-two acres of land adjoining the land hereinbefore described, now used as a corn field, and all other property of every description now owned by said Fenn Lumber Company.

Also one sawmill and sawmill fixtures, known as the Sinquefield mill; five oxen, two log carts and one dust cart, two pole road trucks and shop tools. The said last named property to be sold separately.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months.

Title retained until purchase money is paid in full. This, October 2, 1893.

A. E. COLWELL,
Receiver.

nov2-5t

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I am a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to the action of the committees to be selected by ward primaries.

H. A. BOYNTON.

The friends of H. C. SAWTELL announce his name as a candidate for alderman from the south side at the ensuing city election.

The Third Ward.

The friends of MR. JAMES CAMPBELL announce him as a candidate for the city council from the third ward. They will support him as the friend of economy and good government. Subject to citizens' movement.

The Fourth Ward.

MR. WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL is announced by prominent citizens of the fourth ward and elsewhere as a candidate for the city council to succeed Mr. W. P. Hill.

Sixth Ward.

Charles E. Harman is announced as a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, subject to the ward primary, November 6th, next.

I AM a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward and hereby solicit the support of my friends and fellow citizens. John T. Moody. oct11 td

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman of the sixth ward and earnestly solicit the support of my friends and fellow citizens. Ward Primary November 6th next.

G. G. ROY.

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6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv.. Atlanta ...Ar U. Depot,CityT'e.	7 30 am	6 45 pm
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv... Athens .. Ar	6 16 am	5 08 pm
11 23 am	9 11 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 08 pm
12 15 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	3 09 pm
12 46 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
1 15 pm	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
†5 00 pm	12 23 am	Ar....Chester....Lv	2 07 am	9 42 am
8 05 pm	1 50 am	Ar....Monroe. ..Lv	12 50 am	5 45 am
	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	8 15 pm	
	7 39 am	Ar...Hend'rs'n..Lv	6 53 pm	
	9 00 am	Ar...Weldon. ...Lv	5 36 pm	
	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	
	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	
	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	
	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	
	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	7 20 am	
	10 25 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	
	5 00 am	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	
	9 00 am	Ar Wilmin'g'n Lv	5 00 pm	
2 00 pm		Lv... Clinton Ar		1 12 pm
2 42 pm		Ar Newberry Lv		12 43 pm
2 57 pm		Ar Prosperity Lv		11 29 pm
4 10 pm		Ar Columbia Lv		9 15 am
5 45 pm		Ar.. Sumter Lv		7 50 am
8 45 pm		ArCharleston Lv		10 35 am
†7 53 pm		Ar Darlington Lv		†7 00 am
	9 05 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	
	11 15 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	
	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	
	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	
	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	
	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	
	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 10 pm	
	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	[illegible] 10 am	
	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 10 pm	
	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	
	6 00 pm	Lv Portsm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	
	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	
Daily No 3.		Elberton Accommodation.		No. 45. Daily.
3 55 pm		Lv Atlanta Ar		8 30 am
6 20 pm		Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv		8 00 am
7 02 pm		Ar Jug Tavern Lv		7 26 am
7 46 pm		Ar Athens Lv		6 39 am
8 55 pm		Ar Elberton Lv		5 32 am

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WILL HAYES HANG?

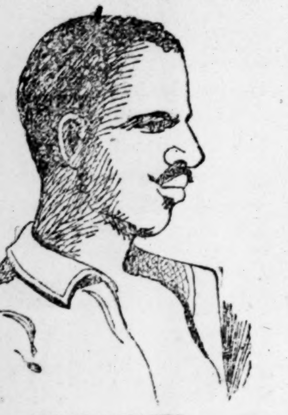
Varying Views from Attorneys as to the Legal Aspect of His Confession.

IF HE SHOULD DENY IT, WHAT THEN?

He Is Still Strong in His Determination to Attone for His Crimes—Says the Officers Will Have to Kill Him.

Andrew Hayes, the red-handed murderer, who confessed his crime after nine years of silence and when absolute safety from discovery had been secured, has sworn never to leave his cell at police headquarters alive. He wants to die and is too impatient to wait for the gallows.

The case of Hayes is an anomaly in police circles and has excited more interest among the officers than any murder case they have had in hand in many months. Most of them know Hayes through his frequent visits to police court in the capacity of a defendant, and knowing his savage character, they are at a greater loss to account for his terrible earnestness in surrendering himself to the gallows.



ANDREW HAYES.

Hayes is a big, brutal fellow, without any of the more refined feelings, and is made of that coarse fiber that does not experience shame, remorse or sympathy. His wicked career, which has been marked with murderous assaults innumerable, testifies to his total lack of feeling. His is of a revengeful, unforgiving nature and he delights more in bloodshed and in torturing some helpless person than in anything else.

But the officers can only explain the peculiar turn in Hayes's life by the fact that he has at last been touched by remorse. After nine years of secrecy the murder has begun to prey upon his mind and his idea of justice is that he should suffer death to atone for his crime.

"I feel like I ought to die," he said yesterday. "I don't want to live any longer. My mother's death made me feel bad, and since she is dead I don't care a rap for anything else in the world."

"Do you feel that you ought to die for killing Shepherd?" he was asked. He hesitated a moment and replied:

"That would be justice. I killed him and I guess it would be right for me to die now. But there are other things that make me feel miserable. I want to die right now. I wish some one would kill me this minute. I will never leave this cell alive, unless they overpower me. They will have to kill me unless they tie me fast. And if I get outside I will run and they will be compelled to shoot me."

There has been a great deal of speculation as to the legal aspects of Hayes's case. He is determined enough now in his purpose to die for his crime, but there are a great many people that believe he will weaken and deny his story when the gallows is in sight. If he should deny his story, what then? Would he be hung? The consensus of legal opinion seems to be that he would not.

A prominent lawyer said yesterday that if Hayes should deny his confession the day of his trial there would be no other alternative but to turn him loose. His statement is corroborated by no other evidence except the circumstances, but the latter are very strong. There is absolutely no doubt of the truth of Hayes's confession but there is grave doubt as to the value of his confession should he choose to deny it at any time.

Another legal opinion was directly contrary to that quoted above. It was that Hayes's story being corroborated by all the circumstances of the tragedy and having been made without fear of punishment or hope of reward in the presence of several responsible witnesses it would be sufficient to convict him without any statement on the stand from him.

But Hayes says no one need worry about his retracting what he has said. He scoffs at the idea and says he is going to die. He says he has done enough devilment and feels that death alone will atone for what he has done.

Captain Moss of the police force knows all bout the criminal history of Hayes. Hayes worked under him while in the chaingang and was a desperate character and was so regarded by every one about the convict camps. He was known to be reckless in the matter of taking human life and was a bloodthirsty and savage wretch.

Before Hayes was sent to the penitentiary Captain Moss was on the police force and arrested him quite often. He ran him a mile about a week after the killing of Shepherd and finally lost all trace of him under a cottage in Ryan's row where he took refuge. Captain Moss also worked on the murder case having been one of the first officers to reach the store after the killing.

Hayes says he wants to kill the policeman that arrested him because the officer cursed him, and also wants to kill Lizzie Brooks his former mistress.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

A Camden County Negro Gets a New Lease on Life.

Within the past four months several of Atlanta's leading surgeons have performed some of the most wonderful surgical operations that have ever been attempted in the state, or in the south for that matter. But one which has attracted great interest of recent date was performed upon a negro man named Pinckney Williams, at the Grady hospital, a day or two ago.

For the past seven years Williams has been the constant prey to a malignant form of cancer, and several minor operations during that time have been made at various periods, but the seat of the disease invariably proved deeper than the surgeon's knife, and after a lapse of a month or two the growth would resume its former threatening aspect. Williams has always borne the reputation in Camden county of being a hard-working and honest negro.

The negro sought succor at the hands of his white friends, and for two or three years past he has been able to do ordinary farm work, but the tumor upon his body growing day by day to enormous proportions, he was compelled to stop manual labor. He was taken to Savannah twice and put under the surgeon's knife and had the cancerous growth removed, but it returned each time in a more aggravated state.

Senator Russell, of [illegible]amden, brought the negro here last Sunday. [illegible] Williams was not able to walk, the tumor being so heavy. After being prepared for the ordeal Williams was operated upon by Dr. [illegible]kins. The patient is now doing well.

Deserving Confidence.—There [illegible] no article which so richly deserves the enti[illegible] confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRO[illegible]L TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthma[illegible] Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds, [illegible]ld try them. Price 25 cents.

HAD TO BE PUT OFF.

The Trial of Lewis Redwine Will Not Occur Week After Next.

JUDGE PARDEE WRITES A LETTER

He Will Not Be Able to Try the Case Until the Middle of December, When He Will Come to Atlanta.

The trial of Lewis Redwine for embezzlement has been postponed.

It was set for a trial on the second Monday in this month. Judge Pardee, of New Orleans, was to have been in Atlanta at that time, and the trial was to have been conducted before that officer of the law.

Yesterday, however, a letter was received from Judge Pardee which changes the aspect of the situation. In this letter addressed to Judge Newman, the writer states that he will find it impossible to be in Atlanta at the time indicated and conduct the trial as previously arranged.

Judge Pardee, however, will conduct the trial, and the case instead of coming up week after next, will not be called until about the middle of December. District Attorney Joe James will appear for the prosecution and will make a vigorous effort, under the evidence, to convict the prisoner.

Redwine, on the other hand, will be ably represented by the finest legal counsel in the city, and the trial, from a legal point of view, will be one of the most brilliant forensic battles ever known in the northern district of Georgia and perhaps in the south.

Judge Newman will wind up the criminal docket this week. Next Monday morning he will open court at Columbus, Ga., and will try cases there for one week. On the following Monday he will return to Atlanta and begin the trial of cases on the civil docket.

Judge Pardee was to have been in Atlanta at this time, and the criminal and civil courts were to have been in session contemporaneously, but on account of the change in the programme, the visit of the Louisiana judge has been delayed until later in the year.

THE SHOW IS COMING.

The Wonderful Ponies and Dogs of the Well-known Prof. Gentry.

Professor Gentry's wonderful ponies and dogs, comprising his Equine and Canine Paradox; will appear in Atlanta under a tent at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Yonge street, six nights, beginning Monday, November 6th, with matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Professor Gentry was here about a year ago with his excellent entertainment and gave universal satisfaction to large audiences composed of the elite of the city. This company is the best of its kind in this country. The press everywhere speak in the highest terms of the entertainment. Professor Gentry himself has a taking way of talking to the animals and contributes to the enjoyment by giving everything an air of good humor. He has sixteen adult and a couple of baby ponies. The sixteen drill, dance and answer questions. Romeo is the star, unless Eureka, the kicking pony, divides with him the honor, and Juliet is the leading lady. There is an army of dogs, poodles, greyhounds, pugs and all kinds of fine dogs. One of the most wonderful feats is the complete back somersault of Barney, a little fellow whose breed is doubtful. Three of the dogs ride ponies at full speed. The greyhounds do some wonderful high and distance leaping. The performance closes with a pyramid of dogs and horses, which makes an exciting picture for the youthful vision. Admission, children 10 cents; adults, 20 cents.

I consider "Smith's Worm Oil" the best worm medicine sold. It is infallible, never failing to bring the worms, and I always prescribe it in preference to anything else. It is a God-send to the public.
M. C. MARTIN, M. D.,

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST.

Although the temperature was yesterday abnormally low throughout the regions east of the Mississippi river, there was a general but slight increase in heat in most localities. During the early morning numerous frosts again occurred in the eastern portion of the cotton belt. Except at Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Rapid City, S. D., the day was noticeable for its dry and clear weather. At 8 o'clock in the evening there appeared to be an area of high barometric pressure and low temperature developing in the extreme northwest and at Rapid City, S. D., light snow was falling, while the mercury registered 8 degrees below the freezing point, and during the entire day had not climbed above 34 degrees. At Huron, somewhat farther east, the temperature in the afternoon had reached a maximum of 58 degrees, but by evening had fallen to 30 degrees.

Fair weather and rising temperature is indicated for today.

Weather Bulletin.

From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., November 1, 1893.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER		Barometric pressure	Temperature	Wind velocity	Rainfall in past twelve hours	Max. Temperature
SOUTHEAST—						
Atlanta, Ga.	clear	30.30	56	8	.00	62
Charlotte, N. C.	clear	30.32	54	L.	.00	62
Jacksonville, Fla.	clear	30.24	66	8	.00	74
Knoxville, Tenn.	clear	30.26	52	C.	.00	64
Mobile, Ala.	clear	30.16	64	L.	.00	74
Montgomery, Ala.	clear	30.20	64	6	.00	70
Pensacola, Fla.	clear	30.18	66	L.	.00	70
Savannah, Ga.	clear	30.30	58	8	.00	68
Tampa, Fla.	clear	30.16	70	6	.00	80
Wilmington, N. C.	clear	30.32	58	8	.00	66
SOUTHWEST—						
Abilene, Tex.	clear	29.90	78	6	.00	82
Corpus Christi, Tex.	clear	30.04	74	12	.00	74
Fort Smith, Ark.	clear	29.90	72	6	.00	76
Galveston, Tex.	clear	30.10	72	8	.00	76
Memphis, Tenn.	clear	30.08	62	14	.00	70
Meridian, Miss.	clear	30.16	60	6	.00	72
New Orleans, La.	clear	30.16	64	6	.00	72
Palestine, Tex.	clear	30.00	74	6	.00	82
San Antonio, Tex.	clear	30.02	76	6	.00	84
Vicksburg, Miss.	clear	30.08	66	8	.00	74
NORTHEAST—						
Baltimore, Md.	clear	30.32	48	L.	.00	56
Buffalo, N. Y.	cloudy	30.08	56	8	.10	62
Cincinnati, O.	clear	30.10	56	L.	.00	64
Detroit, Mich.	clear	29.98	54	12	.01	58
Lynchburg, Va.	clear	30.36	44	L.	.00	60
New York, N. Y.	clear	30.34	50	16	.00	56
Norfolk, Va.	clear	30.36	52	L.	.00	62
NORTHWEST—						
Chicago, Ill.	clear	29.88	62	20	.00	66
Denver, Col.	clear	29.78	62	L.	.00	70
Dodge City, Kas.	clear	29.72	62	L.	.00	72
Huron, S. D.	cloudy	29.94	30	26	.00	58
Kansas City, Mo.	clear	29.72	68	12	.00	76
North Platte, Neb.	clear	29.88	50	18	.00	74
Omaha, Neb.	clear	29.78	62	L.	.00	80
Rapid City, S. D.	snowing	30.16	24	18	.02	34
St. Louis, Mo.	cloudy	29.92	64	18	.00	72
St. Paul, Minn. . .P.	cloudy	29.66	62	10	.00	70

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A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria colds and the grip.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headaches.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons combined with other vegetable liver tonics and cathartics. 50c and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Surgeon R. and D. R. R.

Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1890.—This is to certify that I have been selling "Smith's Worm Oil" for four years with entire satisfaction, and have also used it in my practice with best results. A. S. BRIDWELL, M. D.

DROVE HER MAD.

A Student at the Atlanta University, Studying for Missionary Work,

GOES STARK CRAZY ON RELIGION

The Detectives Capture Two Thieves—John Harris Proves to Be the Notorious Lige Brogdon—Other News.

The learning that is dished out in the Atlanta university is too much for the mind of Elizabeth Simmons, a young negro woman from Douglasville, Ga., who came to Atlanta to get an education, with a view to becoming a Christian missionary.

Yesterday afternoon she was carried to the police station raving mad, and so wildly did she tear and beat about her cell that it is feared that she will die before twenty-four hours have passed. A wilder lunatic was never confined at police headquarters, and for three hours yesterday afternoon her shrill screaming rang through the building. She at last fell exhausted, and Dr. N. O. Harris, the city physician, was called in. Dr. Harris gave the crazy woman a dose of morphine, and she was made comparatively quiet.

Elizabeth Simmons is the daughter of a well-to-do colored man of Douglas county. He is very proud of her superior learning, and sent her here to complete her education, with a view to filling her Christian mission in life. She conceived it to be her duty to teach Christianity, and to this end she studied assiduously, never losing an hour from her books. She was always very devout and unfailing in her attendance at church.

Her madness is the result of her religious craze. She believes herself sanctified, and preaches and prays constantly.

Her ravings are pitiful to witness. Yesterday her old father came to the city to see how she was progressing in her studies, and found her a raving lunatic. He visited her at police headquarters and completely broke down. He says she has never before manifested the first sign of mental weakness.

The woman's violence is remarkable. She dashed herself against the bars of her cell, threw herself upon the floor, beat her head against the iron side of her cage yesterday afternoon, and fought those who came about her with the fury of a tigress. It is feared that she will die from exhaustion.

Caught the Thieves.

Detectives Crim and Wooten yesterday arrested George Frazier and William Edwards, who are charged with burglarizing a residence at Marietta and stealing a large quantity of jewelry.

Yesterday morning a telephone message was received at police station asking the detectives to look out for some jewelry, of which the description was given, and arrest the person in whose possession it was found. Detectives Crim and Wooten sallied forth to find jewelry of the description telephoned, and made a tour through the pawnshops, where goods of this character sometimes go. Later in the day they found the jewelry, and traced it to the two negroes named above.

He Is an Escaped Convict.

The negro burglar arrested Tuesday morning by Patrolmen Powell and Shepherd has turned out to be Lige Brogdon, the notorious criminal from Gwinnett county, and not John Harris, as he represented himself to be. He escaped from Smith's camp during last month and has been burglarizing houses since. He is famous locally for his many crimes and will be returned to the convict camps to serve out his sentence. He was a terror to the community in which he lived, but no direct evidence could be gotten together against him and he was sentenced for vagrancy.

After Two Years.

Burk Jones and Henry Jones, two young negroes from Cuthbert, Ga., are prisoners at police headquarters, where they have been since yesterday afternoon. They were brought from Richmond yesterday by Deputy Sheriff W. R. Maddox, of Randolph county, and are being carried to that county to answer to the charges of burglary and assault with intent to murder.

The charges against the two prisoners are more than a year old, but they will be prosecuted with vigor. They beat a young girl within an inch of her life, and although the assault was committed two years ago, she has not yet entirely recovered. It was thought for a long time that she would die, and the two assailants fled and were recaptured in Richmond, Va., last week.

Many Tramps.

Since the beginning of the present cold spell the number of tramp lodgers at police headquarters has increased wonderfully. Last night nine asked for shelter and were allowed to sleep in the iron cells. They were not all regular tramps, either. Some of them had the appearance of being workingmen. Several were negroes. If the indications count for anything the coming winter will be prolific in its tramps.

"I was about to try a change of climate in order to cure my catarrh," says I. W. Lillis, of Chicago, "when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which entirely cured me." Try it yourself.

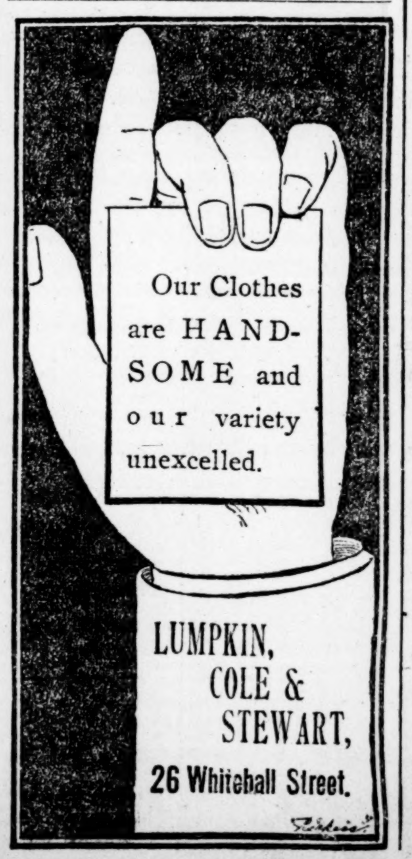
Beecham's Pills are better than mineral water.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Novels in the "Madison Square" Series, 25 cents, by the best authors in the world. Ask for them july 28—52t thur



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All patients who place their cases in the hands of

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can rest assured that everything will be strictly confidential. This, together with the fact that they are considered to be Atlanta's leading and successful specialists in the treatment of all delicate diseases peculiar to man and womankind, guarantees to patients that they will be cured in the shortest possible time consistent with safe and expert methods. Consultation free.

SPECIALTIES Syphilis, Diseased or Unnatural Discharges, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Psoriasis, Moles, Birth Marks, Superfluous Hair, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

CATARRH throat, lung, liver, dyspepsia, indigestion and all diseases affecting the bowels, stomach, etc., diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. Troubles of this character relieved at once; cures effected as soon as possible.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, sores, spots, pimples, scrofula, blood taints, tumors, tetter, eczema and all troubles arising from an impure state of the blood completely eradicated from the system.

KIDNEY AND URINARY weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brickdust or white; pain while urinating, frequency of; Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder of both sexes.

PRIVATE diseases, gleet, stricture, gonorrhea, syphilis, dydrocele, varicocele, tenderness, swellings, weakness of organs, and piles, fistula, rupture quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

LOST MANHOOD and all its attending ailments, both of young and middle-aged men a specialty. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy, weakness of both body and brain, unfitting one for study, business and marriage, treated with success. Get cured and be a man.

LADIES If you are suffering from persistent headache, painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex you should call on Dr. Hathaway & Co. without delay.

All persons who may be afflicted should consult them at once, as their great reputation in the past will guarantee to every one kind, honorable and satisfactory treatment. Call or address

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22 1-2 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga., rooms 34 and 35, Inman building.
Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6, and 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.
Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases.

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Finest cooking Raisins	15
London Layer Raisins	20
English Currants, 3 pounds for	25
Cleaned Currants, per pound package	15
Fancy Leghorn Citron	25
Cape Cod Cranberries, per quart	15
25 pounds Rose Patent Flour	50
50 pounds Rose Patent Flour	1.00
3 pound California Peaches	25
3 pound California Pears	25
4 pounds fresh rolled Oats	25
2 pound package Nudavene Flakes	12 1-2
1 can Peninsula Milk	12
7 bars Polo Soap	25
1 can best Maine Corn	15
1 pound Hong Kong Tea	30
1 pound Pekoe Tea	40
Pure home-made Jellies, per glass	15
Pure home-made Fig preserves, per jar	50

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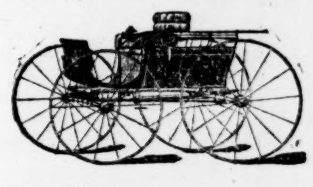

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Body painted a rich olive.
Gear, Canary yellow and Brown,
Upholstered in seal-brown leather.
CLOSING OUT PRICE $92.50.

With canopy top.
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EAT WHAT YOU WANT;
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A few doses will cure
The worst forms of Dyspepsia.

There are thousands of people in Atlanta suffering on account of poor digestion. It is shown in their

Thin and sallow faces,
Wasting strength
And irritable tempers.

No medicine that has ever been put on the market has received a more cordial reception than Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. It does everything claimed for it—it cures Dyspepsia.

Pleasant to the taste, a good appetizer with no bad effects. It is the very thing you need to give you a clear skin, vitality, energy and health.

Price: 50 cents per bottle.
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lookout for thieves.

some unprincipled dealers are refilling "canadian club" whisky bottles with inferior spirits—don't allow them to rob you—be sure you get the genuine.

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whiskies and all kinds of liquors.
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"cleveland club"—dollar a quart rye.

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Mr. John W. Grant, Peachtree street, Atlanta.
Mr. Green T. Dodd, Washington street, Atlanta.
E. D. Latta, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. Will A. Barber, Chester, S. C.
Mr. A. L. Mitchell, Athens, Ga.
Mr. Julius A. Horne, Milledgeville, Ga.
Professor J. N. Whitner, Lake City, Fla.
and many others in all parts of the country.

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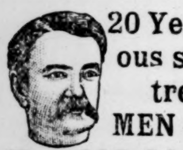

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NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.
STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, *quickly restored.*
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Headquarters for Blank Books, Office Supplies, Bibles, Prayer Books, Novelties for Children. Games of all kinds, etc.

Out-of-town orders promptly attended to. Postage stamps for sale.

WAS VERY DULL.

The County Commissioners Did Little Business of Any Interest.

AGAINST THE RECORDER AMENDMENT

A Fight Will Be Made by the Commission Before the General Judiciary Committee—Resolutions Introduced.

On the call of the roll at the county commission meeting yesterday all of the members were present and in a good humor. Chairman Hunnicutt rapped the commission to order.

The minutes had previously been approved and Commissioner Collins moved a suspension of the usual order of business that he might introduce a resolution.

The resolution was read and proved to be a move to fight the bill now before the legislature to amend the charter of the city, giving the recorder's court jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases. The resolutions were as follows:

"Whereas, A bill is about to be introduced in the present legislature, which has for its object the conferring of jurisdiction to try misdemeanors upon the recorder of the city of Atlanta, which, if passed, will be an injury both to the city and county, in that it breaks up the county chaingang, thereby preventing the working out and making good country roads, so that communication with the city will to a large extent be cut off, and the city thus deprived of a great deal of trade which it would otherwise get and the country people will be deprived of good highways, be it

"Resolved, That this board, bearing the interests of both the city and county at heart, go in a body to the general assembly and use all honorable means to prevent the passage of said bill.

"2. Resolved, That we call on all citizens who are interested in both the city and county, to use all their influence to defeat such a bill.

"3. Resolved, That the clerk of this board send a copy of these resolutions to each member of the legislature from our county and that they be requested to use their best endeavors to defeat said bill."

Mr. Collier moved the adoption of the resolution and it was done unanimously.

The Unexpended Balance.

The clerk was then directed to read the list of unexpended money on hand.

Superior court	$31,311.29
City court	11,982.14
Criminal court	11,918.52
Jail	9,012.84
Coroner	2,000.00
Coroner's jury	1,402.00
County physician	1,673.00
Almshouse	3,407.75
Paupers	2,563.44
Roads and bridges	17,399.95
Public works	58,116.64
Public buildings	29,032.27
Incidentals	13,306.51
Commissioner	2,866.67

The City Clock Has Become Dangerous.

A showing was made before the county commissioners in regard to the city clock. It seems that there is a wear in the string holding the weight.

The weight is said to weigh nearly 1,800 pounds and should the steel string break the sheriff's office and that of Ordinary Calhoun would suffer. It was suggested that a well be built to the ground.

The matter was referred to the public buildings committee with power to act. A new string will be bought, very probably.

The Convict Served More Than His Time.

John Moore was tried and convicted in the criminal court on the charge of misdemeanor and sentenced to nine months. By an error of a clerk the copy of the sentence furnished Mr. Donelson, superintendent of the chaingang, the sentence was made to read twelve months.

The consequence was that Moore worked fifty-seven days over-time. Judge Tanner paid him at the rate of 75 cents per day. The petition of Judge Tanner asks that the county commissioners bear their share of this.

The board gave $8, the regular price of hire for convicts.

Want a Liquor License.

The Rose Liquor and Grocery Company sent in a petition for a whisky license. The statement was made that there was some opposition to a license and that a fight was on in the city council.

The county commissioners passed favorably on the petition as no adverse movement was made before the body.

Want a Road Worked Out.

A petition to work out a road running near the Soldier's Home was read and passed up to the committee on public works.

There was some discussion as to the name of the road.

Wants a License Rebate.

Commissioner Thompson handed in a petition from the Potts-Thompson Liquor house for a rebate on the Thompson license.

It was passed on favorably.

Borrowing More Money.

Mr. Collier was instructed to borrow the amount required for business.

Mr. Hurt Has a Word to Say.

A letter was read as follows from President Joel Hurt, of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company:

"Mr. John T. Cooper, Clerk Commissioner of Roads and Revenues—Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 7th instant calling attention to and giving instructions in regard to the tearing up of the tracks of this company on West Hunter street.

"You may rest assured that no pains will be spared to carry out your instructions in this matter to leave the road in as good condition as before it was ever entered upon by us. I shall endeavor to leave no ground for complaint. We want to rid our company of the nuisance of this road and the unreasonable demands of the pupulation lying contiguous.

"Asking the indulgence of the board in this matter, I am, JOEL HURT, Pres."

Clerk Cooper Makes Bond.

The bond of Clerk Tyler Cooper was tendered and approved by the board. The amount was $2,000, and the bond was signed by S. B. Hoyt and J. P. Chisholm.

Reports were read and the commissioners adjourned.

COURTHOUSE CULLINGS.

A bail trover action has been commenced against J. B. Thompson, the Marietta street horse dealer, by the Richmond and Danville railroad. It appears that a carload of twenty-six horses was shipped here and that one of them died en route. The stableman refused to take the others. The twenty-five were taken to be boarded at the stable of Thompson, however, and a day or two since the road demanded the horses. The liveryman refused to give them up and a bail trover action was commenced by the road, which wished to sell the horses for the freight and also to stop the feed bill. The amount of bond given by Thompson was $2,500.

Walter Mooney, Clem Goodman and Gip South will spend a couple of years each in the pen. Mooney and Goodman were tried yesterday morning and found guilty of stealing watches from a jewelry store on Marietta street. Gip South plead guilty to the charge in the afternoon. This was before Judge Westmoreland.

Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, ex-judge of the superior court, made his first speech since his resignation on yesterday in the case of McDaniel against Mitchell and others, which is an old land case. The case was in hearing before Judge Lumpkin.

Messrs. O'Keefe, Sawtell and Johnson were named a special committee of three to report on the conduct of the various parties at the jail.

The Central Trust Company and A. Deutenhofer filed objections yesterday to a number of verdicts. Judge Hopkins ordered the objections filed.

Dr. Gardner will be placed on trial this morning, charged with infanticide. One of the main witnesses against him—the negro that buried the child—is missing.

Judge Van Epps will open his court again on next Monday.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou"—Bromo-Seltzer.

W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES.

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street.

For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty. oct21-1m

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WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion.

The result of 20 years' experience treating the Skin. A book on Dermatology with each cake. All druggists. Also Woodbury's Antiseptic Shaving Sticks and Bars.
oct6 fri mon tues wed thur

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!

Haven't had a dull day since we began business. It is true.

This truthful old adage becomes more real to us every day, because of our daily experience. More than half a year ago we promised ourselves that when Autumn came we'd have a storeful of Suits and Overcoats that would eclipse anything in Atlanta. The designers and manufacturers knew our desire. You should see the result. A most surprising gathering of our original and exclusive garments. We must say it of ourselves. They are good. Others in the trade think so, as some of them have been copying our styles. All right, welcome to them. But you'll find it difficult to copy the perfect fitting, good making and reasonable prices.

Eads-Neel Co

Our Complete Stock
—OF—
FINE DIAMOND RINGS,

Has never been surpassed by any firm in the south.

We have made extensive preparations to meet the large demand for

WEDDING PRESENTS,

And no such line has ever been shown before in Atlanta, either in variety of style or price. We have so many

SILVER NOVELTIES

that we haven't room to show them all properly, and must sell some to make room for others.

In a general stock of fine Watches, Cut Glass, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., we are the acknowledged leaders, and you must see our line before purchasing.

MAIER & BERKELE

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

31 Whitehall Street,
93 Whitehall Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE SALE IS ON

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF THE

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY

formerly owned by S. Kaufman, at 70 Whitehall street, commenced Tuesday morning and will continue from day to day, at 10:30 a. m. and 3 and 7;30 p. m., until everything is sold. Finest stock of

DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, CLOCKS, BRONZES,

Table cutlery, gold, silver, and silver-plated ware in the city; also a fine line of bric-a-brac. The entire stock of goods has been ordered sold by the judge of the superior court of this county. Room for all. Seats for everybody.

☞ The Longest Pole Gets the Persimmon.

SIG ROSENFELD.

Buy None but the Genuine

HAWKES
CRYSTALIZED LENSES
TRADE MARK.

Three thousand merchants now sell Hawkes's spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

Notice.

We have handled what was claimed to be a superior brand of sausage, but are now handling C. A. Rauschenberg's "All-Pork Smoked Sausage." We have tried other brands made here to our dissatisfaction and find this sausage superior to any we have used, or can procure. Buy no sausage for "All Pork" unless marked "C. A. R." We are his sole agents and handle his entire production, which is a special brand gotten up for our trade. Every box guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; no middle man's profits and no other brand handled by us. Send orders direct to us. J. W. Phillips Co.,
oct25 1m

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES

At T. A. Shelton's New Stables, Corner of Mitchell and Madison Sts.

I have just received two carloads of fine harness and saddle horses, and have several carloads to arrive in a few days consigned to me that I will commence selling at auction Monday, the 16th instant, at 10 a. m. and continue the sale from day to day until they are all sold. T. A. SHELTON.
oct14-6m

A Guaranteed Cure
FOR THE
Opium Habit.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in fifteen days, or no pay for treatment, board nor attention, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken, nor how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no need of opium in any form or any substitute. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. **Drs. Nelms's** Guarantee Opium Cure Company, **or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.** oct1 2m

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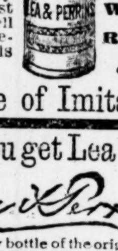
SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



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Signature on every bottle of the original and genuine
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

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oct 3—6m

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As far as variety is concerned ours is the store where the toddler in kilt skirts and the heavy weight of two hundred and fifty pounds meet on equal footing. Our stock of Men's and Boys' Suits are just the things for style and comfort. Price, too, figures lagrely. Don't lose sight of our Hat and Furnishing Department. Underwear in immense variety—warm and comfortable. Not too early to think of an Overcoat. We have them.

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Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T., Va., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1025.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

GEO. P. HOWARD

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

JELLICO COAL,

Best Alabama Coal.

Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with dirt. Best arranged yard in the south. See it. Yard 359 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 1140. Office, 45 Edgewood Avenue; opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070. oct27—2m

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Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad
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COAL $3.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

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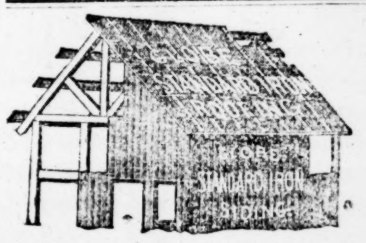

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Plants, shrubbery, roses, etc., of best varieties, specially suited to this climate, can be obtained at the

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Plants first-class. Prices very low. Send for catalogue or call on
W. D. BEATIE, 508 Equitable Building.

Bids for Sewer Pipe.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., will be received until 3 p. m. Monday, November 6th, for furnishing the city of Atlanta with vitrified pipe for the year ending October 31, 1894.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. D. G. WYLIE.
oct 22-su fri thu td. Com. Pub. Works.